

Yet we indulge our hopes:—experience has taught invaluable lessons to all ranks;—to Sovereigns, who have now headed their armies, and have seen their best friends perish by their sides;—to their princes and counsellors, who have witnessed the cost of human life, and of personal property, and of domestic comfort, which inevitably attends inordinate ambition;—to the people at large, who may now see the difference between the commencement of indulgence to the angry passions, and the close of what may follow at the heels of that indulgence; whether it assume the form of hostility to a foreign and rival nation, or of inconsiderate party feeling, rising *à la hauteur de la Révolution*.

If we look back to the past, we might ask, who foresaw five, or six, or seven years ago, the present termination? or a termination of the like nature? Every soul, except a few on whom censure fell with unrestrained severity, expected that the Dictator, the Despot of Europe, would be the man to (what he called) give peace to Europe, having first made Europe a desert. Having subjugated the west, he meditated also the subjugation of the East: our pages contain ample evidence of his intentions; that they were not executed was not owing to want of will, but of power; not to the absence of malignant projects, but to the deficiency of opportunity to realize them.

Where is the country that has not suffered by the machinations of that insatiate spirit? And what kind of pacification can imagination suppose that could have been, which, by possibility, it might now be our duty to record?—Would it have been a peace? No.—What he formerly called a Peace, we know. But, the very cause that, as we hope, consolidates the present Peace, is the very cause that would have putrefied the core of a peace contracted with him:—his all-powerful army would have interfered: for peace would have been equally contrary to its habits and its expectations: whether confirmed by the Bourbons, or by Buonaparte.

That army is now silent, and the character of the Bourbons is not that of military adventurers. The army now calls itself the people, nor substitutes its wishes for the wishes of the

people; nor assumes to place and displace the representatives of the people; nor violates the dignities conferred by the people; nor tramples the people under its feet. That army characterizes the disposition and the talents of the Bourbons as weakness; but, that weakness is the strength of our hopes. On the pacific disposition, personally, of the present Governors depends our opinion on the continuance of peace; for, should any predominating personage start up, of military talents, and military rage, we know the French sufficiently well to say, that there would be no want of adventurers to follow his fortune.

Neither do we see any immediate prospect of a successor to the crown of France, or of any near relation to that succession, arising with ambitious propensities. That France should organize her military, and so model her army as to answer all useful and honourable purposes, is nothing more than just and fair: it places in the Sovereign's hands a preponderance in this department of the State, analogous to his right in all other departments; hence it contributes to his security, and to our confidence.

Whether these were part of the reasons which influenced the unanimous decision of the Cabinets of Europe, we presume not to affirm; but, we have some cause for thinking that their reasons were not dissimilar, perhaps not distant, from the basis of these observations; which are equally the result of obvious policy, and of dearly bought experience.

The Sovereigns were allied to obtain peace, because Peace was absolutely necessary: it was not a trivial cause that brought them together, and occasioned their association; it was a strong conviction, that no other remedy remained for the raging and intolerable evils around them, than that which duty, equally with prudence and policy, led them to adopt. Nor did they trust to report; they witnessed events in person: nor did they refuse to meet danger or difficulty in all its variety of forms: nor did they suffer lesser interests, or petty jealousies, or unimportant animosities to mislead them away from

their main object. That object was Peace; and Peace they resolved to achieve, as the Supreme purpose of their exertions—their uncommon exertions, their hopes and their wishes.

Having obtained and established Peace, will they now suffer it rashly to be interrupted? We trust they will not. So mutable are mundane interests, that honest and judicious caution strongly protests against presumption. Circumstances may arise to disappoint the most rational expectations; yet, we depend on this fact, that no evasive intention, or mental reservation, making peace with design to render it the occasion of war, has vitiated the present transaction. Much as we execrate the craft of the late despot, to whom the infernal policy of smiling before he stabbed was familiar, we should still more vehemently condemn that malignant double-dealing which could so much as excite in any mind concerned, the thought—the idea of war on some future occasion, or could tolerate the mere imagination of reducing that, thought that idea, to practice.

The Sovereigns have invited the King of France to add his sanction and support to the principles of their alliance:—would they have equally invited Napoleon? We answer, No! They have hinted, also, at their further agreement, in what is usually called the Christian Treaty:—would they have ventured at such an allusion, had they had to deal with their quondam oppressor? Most assuredly they would not. We rejoice, therefore, that these Acts of Peace have been ratified in the spirit of peace; and that the Sovereigns have not forgot their obligations as disciples of the Supreme protector of Peace.

The reader will observe the declared intention of these Potentates to appoint such meetings on future occasions, as circumstances may require. We are too well acquainted with the logic and language of statesmen to take all for gospel which they think proper to announce to the public; and a declaration of intention is liable to many accidents and incidents behind which a dextrous politician may intrench his non-compliance.—Could we rely on the exertions necessary to substantiate this project, we should certainly adduce it as one reason, and

no small reason, in confirmation of our hopes for lasting tranquillity.

Whoever has perused Sully's Memoirs, knows, that it was in the contemplation of Henry IV. of France, and of Queen Elizabeth of England, to form a Union of the principal Powers of Europe, into a confederation, somewhat like the Amphictyonic Council of Greece, which assembled at stated times; and after investigating affairs generally, and taking mutual advice on what was brought before it, gave an opinion, and announced decisions, with which it behoved all to comply. That idea was entertained by both the Sovereigns we have mentioned, unknown to each other—and each wished to explain to the other: to prepare for this, Sully was sent over to England, on other pretences; and the Queen did him the honour to cause him to be arrested by her special officer and command.

That the imprisonment of the confidential friend and Minister of the king of France, by the Queen of England, was sufficiently gentle, will readily be believed; and on being brought into her Majesty's presence, she entrusted him with the reasons at large, which led her to suggest the scheme. The Minister knew that the same sentiments, founded, perhaps, on the same arguments, were indulged by his master, and after expressing his astonishment at the similarity of the conceptions of the two Sovereigns, he pledged France to the utmost exertions in rendering them effectual.

It is probable, the affair might have been matured; but King Henry was unhappily murdered at Paris:—a loss to France and to Europe, never distinctly known, because the plan was only in embryo. The reader will judge, whether there is not a great resemblance between that plan and the present; and according to the respect he entertains for the memory of Queen Elizabeth, who certainly was no feeble politician—he will direct his opinion on what is now acknowledged by the Sovereigns. We confess for ourselves, that this recognized principle in a public document, does by no means diminish our hopes that occasions of offence will be avoided; or if they should arise, will be met with

pacificatory arguments, injunctions, and regulations.

It will be observed, that the parties most likely to disturb the public peace by their rivalry and pretences, are those included in this agreement: they are now bound by their own act, to abide by such reference as is here stipulated. True it is, that parchment securities are exceedingly insecure; yet they are all which the wisest of mankind can take; and they are, in this case, founded on the obvious policy and interest of each of the contracting powers.

Among the intelligent, it is nothing unusual to draw important inferences from indirect incidents. A General's elevation of his arm, has been known to lose him a battle. A Politician's shrug of his shoulders, has cost him the disclosure of a secret. A Statesman's most wearisome occupation is the solution of a perpetual problem;—"to discover from the consideration of all data known, or that can be known, by him, what measures are in contemplation,—here or there—and what will be the result." The principle has guided the *Corps Diplomatique* of the Panoramicon board;—and some of its members have had their share in Revolutions and Counter Revolutions, in the dangers of Public charges, and of representing Crowned Heads, in the duty of spending night after night, as well as day after day, in perpetual vigilance; and of paying hundreds of pounds for a copy of a single paper.—But, here we stop—

We draw a favourable inference from the solicitude manifested by the security-Bankers to obtain a longer time, in which to fulfil their engagements in behalf of France. Formerly, such an application would have been hushed up, though complied with: now, it is open to every reader in Europe. The fact is, that every state is burdened with debt; and what concerns one, on the subject of finance, concerns all. There can hardly be such a thing as a secret, on the subject of public funds, public securities, public income and expenditure, and public incumbrances. But, this paper also, speaks loudly to attentive ears on the causes which have reduced Europe to such embarrassment; and

every man who has but even a moderate share of the *amor patriæ* must see, that war, horrid war, draws after it evils innumerable and incalculable.

The remedy for these evils, as all acknowledge, lies in the useful arts of peace, and the exertions of industry and ingenuity. This conviction is as general as the slightest information, or acquaintance with the state of civil society, or the wants of nations. We know this to be the sentiment of all Continental Statesmen; and we know that Continental Statesmen are straining every nerve in the protection and advancement of the means for accomplishing this purpose. We do not pretend to say, that every morning when they rise the redoubtable words, "SHIPS, COLONIES, and COMMERCE" are thundered into their ears, as anciently to Phillip of Macedon, "Phillip remember thou art a man!" but, we say, that so much is the *ci-devant* aristocratical spirit abated, that the representations of men of talent and skill, of commercial practice and enterprise, are far more complacently and assiduously attended to, than ever they were.

We feel this conviction. We shall not fail to act on it. We shall watch this rising spirit, and carefully observe what turn it takes. Hitherto, it has shewn itself much in that disposition to rival our own Britain, which we have repeatedly *signalised*. That must continue for a while; should any turn of taste, of public opinion, or of public prejudice, give it a new direction, then will follow a struggle for which our judicious friends in the manufacturing, the mercantile, and the monied interests, will do well to stand prepared. The ingenuity of Britain is vast, but it is not infinite: the capital of Britain is unrivalled, but it may be approached, and it may be equalled. The present financial difficulties abroad, may even become means to lead to remedy, or to improvement, or to increased powers. This will at all events be good counsel to Britain—"Look well to home affairs; and be not exalted above measure."

The reader has seen in page 1383 the Treaty for the evacuation of France:—

The following papers are consequences of that Treaty. They form invaluable do-

cuments for History; and probably, may have extensive consequences, taken in their connexion. They may affect the welfare not of the present generation only, but, of generations yet unborn. That they may beneficially affect the welfare of those generations, must be the desire of every real philanthropist, and of every judicious and liberal statesman.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

COPY OF THE NOTE ADDRESSED TO THE DUKE OF RICHELIEU BY THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES OF THE COURTS OF AUSTRIA, GREAT BRITAIN, PRUSSIA, AND RUSSIA, ON THE 4TH OF NOV. 1818.

The undersigned Ministers of the Cabinets of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, have received orders from their august masters to address to his Excellency the Duke of Richelieu the following communication:—

Called upon, by Article 5 of the treaty of the 20th of November, 1815, to examine, in concert with his Majesty the King of France, whether the military occupation of a part of the French territory, stipulated by the said treaty, might cease at the end of the third year, or ought to be prolonged to the end of the fifth, their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, have repaired to Aix-la-Chapelle, and have charged their Ministers to assemble there, in conference with the Plenipotentiaries of their Majesties the King of France and the King of Great Britain, in order to proceed to the examination of this important question.

In this examination, the attention of the ministers and plenipotentiaries had for its particular object the internal situation of France; and had to be also directed to the execution of the engagements contracted by the French Government, with the co-subscribing powers to the treaty of the 20th of November, 1815.

The internal state of France having long been the subject of serious deliberations in the Cabinets, and the plenipotentiaries assembled at Aix-la-Chapelle having mutually communicated the opinions which they had formed in that respect, the august sovereigns, after having weighed these opinions in their wisdom, have recognised, with satisfaction, that the order of things happily established in France, by the restoration of the legitimate and constitutional monarchy, and the success which has hitherto crowned the paternal care of his Most Christian Majesty, fully justify the hope of a progressive consolidation of that order of things so essential to the repose and prosperity of France, and so intimately connected with the great interests of Europe.

With regard to the execution of the engagements, the communications which, since the opening of the conferences, the Plenipotentiary of his Most Christian Majesty has addressed to the Ministers of the other powers, have left no doubt on this question, as they prove that the French Government has fulfilled, with the most scrupulous and honourable punctuality, all the

clauses of the treaties and conventions of the 20th of November; and propose, with respect to those clauses, the fulfilment of which was reserved for more remote periods, arrangements which are satisfactory to all the contracting parties.

Such being the result of the examination of these grave questions, their Imperial and Royal Majesties congratulated themselves at having only to listen to those sentiments and those personal wishes which induced them to put an end to a measure which disastrous circumstances, and the necessity of providing for their own security, and that of Europe, could alone have dictated.

From that moment the august Sovereigns resolved to cause the military occupation of the French territory to be discontinued; and the Convention of the 9th of October sanctioned this resolution. They regard this solemn act as the complement of the general peace.

Considering now, as the first of their duties, to preserve to their people the benefits which that peace assures to them, and to maintain in all their integrity the transactions which have established and consolidated it, their Imperial and Royal Majesties flatter themselves that his most Christian Majesty, animated by the same sentiments, will receive with the interest which he attaches to every thing tending to the welfare of mankind, and to the glory and prosperity of his country, the proposition which their Imperial and Royal Majesties addressed to him, to unite henceforth his councils and his efforts to those which they will not cease to devote to so salutary a work.

The undersigned, charged to request the Duke of Richelieu to convey the wish of their august Sovereigns to the knowledge of the King his master, at the same time invite his Excellency to take part in their present and future deliberations, consecrated to the maintenance of the peace, the treaties on which it is founded, the rights and mutual relations established or confirmed by these treaties, and recognized by all the European Powers.

In transmitting to the Duke of Richelieu this solemn proof of the confidence which their august Sovereigns have placed in the wisdom of the King of France, and the fidelity of the French nation, the undersigned are ordered to add the expression of the unalterable attachment which their Imperial and Royal Majesties profess towards the person of his most Christian Majesty and his family, and of the sincere interest which they never cease to take in the tranquillity and happiness of his kingdom.

They have the honour at the same time, to offer to the Duke of Richelieu, the assurance of their very particular consideration. (Signed)

METTERNICH.	BERNSTORFF.
CASTLEREAGH.	NESSÉLRODE.
WELLINGTON.	CAPO D'ISTRIA.
HARDENBERG.	

Aix-la-Chapelle, Nov. 4, 1818.

COPY OF THE NOTE OF M. THE DUKE OF RICHELIEU IN ANSWER TO THAT OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES OF THE COURTS OF AUSTRIA, OF GREAT BRITAIN, OF PRUSSIA, AND OF RUSSIA.

The undersigned, minister and Secretary of State to his most Christian Majesty, has received the commu-

cation which their Excellencies the ministers of the cabinets of Austria, of Great Britain, of Prussia, and of Russia, did him the honour of addressing to him on the 4th of this month, by order of their august Sovereigns. He hastened to make it known to the King his master. His Majesty has received with real satisfaction, this new proof of the confidence and friendship of the Sovereigns who have taken part in the deliberations at Aix-la-Chapelle. The justice which they render to his constant cares for the happiness of France, and above all to the loyalty of his people, has deeply touched his heart. Looking back to the past, and observing that at no period, no other nation has been able to fulfil with a more scrupulous fidelity, engagements such as France had contracted, the King has felt, that it was indebted for this new kind of glory, to the influence of the institutions which govern it; and he sees with joy, that the consolidation of these institutions is considered by his august Allies to be no less advantageous to the repose of Europe, than essential to the prosperity of France. Considering that the first of his duties is to endeavour to perpetuate and augment, by all the means in his power, the benefits which the complete re-establishment of general peace promises to all nations; persuaded that the intimate union of governments is the surest pledge of its duration; and that France which could not remain a stranger to a system, the whole force of which must spring from a perfect unanimity of principle and action, will join the association with her characteristic frankness; and that her concurrence must add strength to the well-founded hope of the happy results which such an alliance must produce for the benefit of mankind, his most christian majesty most readily assents to the proposal made to him of uniting his councils and his efforts with those of their majesties the Emperor of Austria, the Kings of Great Britain, and Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, for the purpose of accomplishing the salutary work which they have in view. He has, therefore, authorized the undersigned to take part in all the deliberations of their ministers and plenipotentiaries, for the object of consolidating peace, of securing the maintenance of the treaties on which it rests, and of guaranteeing the mutual rights and relations established by these same treaties, and recognized by all the states of Europe.

The undersigned, while he begs their Excellencies to have the goodness to transmit to their august Sovereigns, the expression of the intentions and sentiments of the King his master, has the honour of offering them the assurance of his highest consideration.

(Signed)

[RICHELIEU.

Aix-la-Chapelle, Nov. 23, 1818.

PROTOCOL

SIGNED AT AIX LA CHAPELLE, ON THE 15TH NOV. 1818, BY THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES OF THE COURTS OF AUSTRIA, FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, PRUSSIA, AND RUSSIA.

The Ministers of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, as a consequence of the exchange of the ratifications of the convention signed on the 9th of October, relative to the evacuation of the French territory by the foreign troops, and after having addressed to each other the notes, of which copies are

subjoined, have assembled in conference, to take into consideration the relations which ought to be established, in the existing state of things, between France and the co-subscribing Powers of the treaty of Peace of the 30th of November, 1815; relations which, by securing to France that place that belongs to her in the system of Europe, will bind her more closely to the pacific and benevolent views in which all the Sovereigns participate, and will thus consolidate the general tranquillity.

After having maturely investigated the conservative principles of the great interests which constitute the order of things established, under the auspices of Divine Providence, in Europe, by the Treaty of Paris of the 30th of May, 1814, the *reces* of Vienna, and the Treaty of Peace of the year 1815, the Courts subscribing the present act, do, in consequence, unanimously acknowledge and declare—

1. That they are firmly resolved never to depart, neither in their mutual relations, nor in those which connect them with other states, from the principles of intimate union which has hitherto decided over all their common relations and interests—a union rendered more strong and indissoluble by the bonds of Christian fraternity which the Sovereigns have formed among themselves.

2. That this union, which is the more real and durable, inasmuch as it depends on no separate interest or temporary combination, can only have for its object the maintenance of general peace, founded on a religious respect for the engagements contained in the Treaties, and for the whole of the rights resulting therefrom.

3. That France, associated with other Powers by the restoration of the legitimate Monarchical and Constitutional Power, engages henceforth to concur in the maintenance and consolidation of a system which has given peace to Europe, and assured its duration.

4. That if, for the better attaining the above declared object, the Powers which have concurred in the present act, should judge it necessary to establish particular meetings, either of the Sovereigns themselves, or of their respective Ministers and Plenipotentiaries, to treat in common of their proper interests, in so far as they have reference to the object of their present deliberations, the time and place of these meetings shall, on each occasion, be previously fixed, by means of diplomatic communications; and that in the case of these meetings having for their object affairs especially connected with the interests of the other States of Europe, they shall only take place in consequence of a formal invitation on the part of such of those states as the said affairs may concern, and under the express reservation of their right of direct participation therein, either directly or by their Plenipotentiaries.

5. That the resolutions contained in the present act shall be made known to all the Courts of Europe, by the subjoined declaration, which shall be considered as sanctioned by the Protocol, and forming part thereof.

Done in quintuple, and reciprocally exchanged in the original, by the subscribing Cabinets.

(Signed)

METTERNICH. HARDENBERG.
RICHELIEU. BERNSTORFE.
CASTLEREAGH. NESSELRÖDE.
WELLINGTON. CAPO D'ISTRIA.

Aix-la-Chapelle, Nov. 15, 1818.

DECLARATION.

Now that the pacification of Europe is accomplished, by the resolution of withdrawing the foreign troops from the French territory; and now that there is an end of those measures of precaution which deplorable events had rendered necessary, the Ministers and Plenipotentiaries of their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the King of France, the King of Great Britain, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, have received orders from their Sovereigns, to make known to all the Courts of Europe, the results of their meeting at Aix-la-Chapelle, and with that view to publish the following declaration:—

The Convention of the 9th of October, which definitively regulated the execution of the engagements agreed to in the Treaty of Peace of November 20, 1815, is considered by the Sovereigns who concurred therein, as the accomplishment of the work of peace, and as the completion of the political system destined to ensure its solidity.

The intimate union established among the Monarchs, who are joint parties to this system, by their own principles, no less than by the interests of their people, offers to Europe the most sacred pledge of its future tranquillity.

The object of this union is as simple as it is great and salutary. It does not tend to any new political combination—to any change in the relations sanctioned by existing treaties. Calm and consistent in its proceedings, it has no other object than the maintenance of peace, and the security of those transactions on which the peace was founded and consolidated.

The Sovereigns, in forming this august union, have regarded as its fundamental basis, their invariable resolution never to depart, either among themselves, or in their relations with other states, from the strictest observation of the principles of the right of nations; principles which, in their application to a state of permanent peace, can alone effectually guarantee the independence of each Government and the stability of the General Association.

Faithful to these principles, the Sovereigns will maintain them equally in those meetings at which they may be personally present, or in those which shall take place among their ministers; whether it shall be their object to discuss in common their own interests, or whether they take cognizance of questions in which other governments shall formally claim their interference. The same spirit which will direct their councils, and reign in their diplomatic communications, shall preside also at these meetings; and the repose of the world shall be constantly their motive and their end.

It is with such sentiments that the Sovereigns have consummated the work to which they were called. They will not cease to labour for its confirmation and perfection. They solemnly acknowledge, that their duties towards God and the people whom they govern make it peremptory on them to give to the world, as far as in their power, an example of justice, of concord, of moderation; happy in the power of consecrating, from henceforth, all their efforts to the protection of the acts of peace, to the increase of the internal prosperity of their States, and to the awakening of those sentiments of religion and morality, whose empire has

been but too much enfeebled by the misfortune of the times.

(Signed) METTERNICH, HARDENBERG,
RICHELIEU, BERNSTORFF,
CASILEREAGH, NESSELRODE,
WELLINGTON, CAPO D'ISTRIA.

Aix-la-Chapelle, Nov. 15, 1815.

This document bears the signature of M. Gentz, the Secretary to the Congress.

EXTRACT FROM THE PROTOCOL OF THE CONFERENCES AT AIX-LA-CHAPPELLE, Nov. 29.

The banking-houses with which the French government has treated for the execution of its pecuniary engagements, and whose universally acknowledged credit determined the Allied Powers not only to receive in payment bills of exchange, drawn upon those houses by the French Treasury, for the sum of 165 millions remaining to be discharged according to the 6th article of the convention of the 9th of October, but to cause by their intervention the realization of the sum of 100 millions effective value, payable in inscriptions of rentes according to the 5th article of the same convention, had declared, that they could accomplish the different payments to which they were bound by nine instalments; and the favourable situation of Paris at the period when this arrangement was entered into, the facilities which circulation experienced, the increased value of the rents, and the prospect of an additional consolidation of public credit, at the close of political transactions the most happy and satisfactory for France, seemed fully to justify the opinion that the terms proposed by the said banking houses did not exceed the limit of disposable means, and might be received and adopted without any inconvenience either to France, or to the Powers, her creditors.

Such was the state of things when the convention of the 9th of October was signed. But since the latter days of the same month, various symptoms, the importance of which could not be concealed, apprised the French Government, that notwithstanding the extensive resources which the bankers pledged to make good, its payments, at their disposal, it would be difficult to realize these payments within the stipulated periods without directly exposing the circulation of Paris and of France, and indirectly that of the whole of commercial Europe, to serious inconvenience. Although the pecuniary obligations which the treaty of 20th of November, 1815, had imposed on France, had been in a great measure discharged by the improved returns of commerce, by the operations of exchange, and by all those artificial means, which in a perfect state of the reciprocal communications of countries restore specie to its proper amount, it still appears, however, on enquiry, that a very considerable portion of this specie was necessarily employed in adjusting the balance as against France. To this first cause of diminution in the mass of circulating value, there were added others, the effects of which could not be misunderstood. Several of the principal states of Europe are endeavouring to substitute a metallic currency instead of paper, which had hitherto fulfilled its purposes. The measures adopted with this view required a large importation of specie; and, it is sufficiently proved that this was effected in a great measure by

* The names of the Powers are put alphabetically.

an exportation of it from France. Temporary conjunctures, well known to those who occupy themselves attentively with these subjects, render this diminution of specie most sensible at the very period when a new creation of rentes was announced by the stipulations of the treaty of evacuation. The bank of France was the first to experience its effects. Its effective funds not long ago more than sufficient for its wants, have been gradually pressed to a point, at which loyalty and prudence, the essential basis of that establishment, commanded it to narrow its discounts, and by the same step to restrain the issue of its notes. There has necessarily resulted from this measure an increased embarrassment in the general circulation; under circumstances which would have rendered an augmentation of specie or its representative signs desirable, in order to absorb the new rentes about to be brought to market, such was the insufficiency of the disposable effects, that the existing rentes could not maintain their price on the Exchange. The fall of the public funds was made manifest, at the moment when causes exclusively connected with pecuniary relations could alone explain such a phenomenon; since all the political and moral causes which might operate on the credit of a Government were favourable to France; but this depression having once taken place, a number of secondary circumstances, and particularly the unreflecting eagerness with which a certain number of holders of inscriptions hastened to dispose of them, produced a momentary diminution in the efficacy of the measures by which the Government and the respectable commercial houses that seconded its operations would soon have succeeded in bringing back the funds to their just level.

The rebound of what has occurred at Paris must necessarily be felt in the commercial relations of other European cities; and if the evil be not attacked in its root, no country can be safe from its effects. It would be yielding to a dangerous illusion to believe, that in proportion as specie diminished in France it would abound in other countries. The totality of the pecuniary operations of the civilized world is accomplished by means of a sum comparatively small. The scarcity or abundance of money is much less determined by its positive quantity than by the degree of facility and rapidity of the movement which keeps it in circulation. But as soon as any cause arrests that movement in one of its principal central points, the commercial transactions, the resources of industry, the operations of exchange, the price of public funds, must every where feel the embarrassment; and the stagnation which takes place on one of the central exchanges of Europe must necessarily lead to a stagnation more or less general. Thus the embarrassments produced at Paris, by the reductions of the discounts of the Bank, and the progressive disappearance of money, have already become simultaneously evident in the operations of all other commercial places, and in the funds of every Government.

Independently of these grave considerations, the value of the public funds of France has, at the present moment, a particular interest for the Powers who are parties to the treaty of the 20th of November, 1815, and the convention of the 25th of April, 1818: for, having stipulated in the name of their subjects, who are creditors of France, that they shall receive the amount of their debts in inscriptions on the grand

book of that country's public debt, they ought to neglect no means within their reach for preventing the stock which the persons in question have received, or are about to receive, from being depreciated; and the measures which the French Government may adopt for maintaining or ameliorating the price of the inscriptions cannot, for this reason alone, be indifferent to other States.

Having seriously reflected on this posture of affairs, on the numerous inconveniences which may arise from the sudden removal of too great a mass of money, or the injury which might be done to the commercial interest of every country, by the forced operations to which the houses engaged to make the payments would be obliged to have recourse, in order to effect such a removal within a too limited space of time, the French Government have proposed to the powers who are creditors, to admit, in the stipulated arrangements, the two following modifications, viz. :—

1. That of prolonging to 15 months the periods of payment which were fixed at 9 months by the convention of the 9th of October.

2. That of giving the contracting houses the power of discharging part of their engagements by bills on certain places out of France, which shall be specifically determined. The Plenipotentiaries of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia have made these propositions a subject of serious consideration, and the result of their investigation having led them to recognise.

That the proposed modifications in no way deteriorate either the nature and solidity of the original engagements, or of the securities on which all the pecuniary stipulations of the 9th of October ultimately rest;

That these modifications cannot, in any manner, affect the confidence which the Powers have placed in the contracting houses, seeing that these houses have declared themselves ready to fulfil the original engagements, if the Powers judge it necessary or proper for them so to do;

That consequently, it will not be difficult to enlighten and re-assure the public opinion as to the alarms which a false interpretation of this measure, or ignorance of its real motives, may occasion in any country;

That the said modifications cannot be considered as a particular advantage for the French Government, or as a measure of relief granted to the houses with which that government had negotiated: but as an arrangement of mutual convenience, dictated by motives common to all the contracting parties, and not less conformable to the well understood interest of the creditor as to that of the debtor;

That, France engaging besides to become bound to the crediting Powers, for the payment of interest, at the rate of five per cent, in proportion to the delay occasioned by this new arrangement, there can arise no real loss to these Powers.

The Plenipotentiaries of the four Powers have adhered to the modifications proposed by the Plenipotentiary of France, in the stipulations of the convention of the 9th of October, and have in concert with him, digested the same and agreed to them, as they are inserted in the Protocol signed on the 11th of November.

(Signed) METTERNICH. BERNSTORFF.
RICHELIEU. NESSELRODE.
CASTLEREAGH. CAPO D'ISTRIA.
HARDENBERG.

Observations on the State of Ireland, principally directed to its Agriculture and Rural Population; in a series of Letters written on a tour through that country. By John Christian Curwen, Esq. M.P. 8vo. 2 vols. £1 1s. Baldwin, Craddock and Joy; London, 1818.

Mr. Curwen has long held a distinguished rank among those eminent agriculturists, to whose unwearied assiduity British Agriculture is so deeply indebted; at the same time that his example and encouragement have had a happy effect in promoting habits of industry and economy among the labouring classes in his own immediate neighbourhood, in Cumberland.

In the British Parliament, he has invariably advocated the agricultural interest of the country; and the publication, at various times, of several of his senatorial speeches, sufficiently attests his enlarged and luminous views on the subjects discussed in them. There are few persons, perhaps, so well qualified as Mr. C. to take a comprehensive and accurate view of the agricultural State of Ireland; and, whatever difference of opinion may subsist between him and the majority of the members of the House of Commons, on certain questions, the volumes now under consideration show, that he has availed himself of the opportunities presented to him, of observing with attention, and of relating what he saw with perspicuity.

Mr. Curwen proceeded by way of Wigton and Dumfries to Port Patrick, where he embarked for Ireland on the 19th of August, 1813, and landed in the evening of the same day at Donaghadee; whence he proceeded to make the tour of that country, directing his attention mainly to the state of agriculture and of the labouring classes, but also noticing the existing state of manufactures, together with such striking beauties of nature as came within the sphere of his observation.

In a work like the present, there will unavoidably be some degree of sameness in the subject: but Mr. C. has contrived successfully to diversify that sameness, and to render his volumes interesting. As it would be impracticable, consis-

tently with the plan of our Journal, to follow him through the whole of his tour, we shall offer to the consideration of our readers, a few particulars respecting the state of the lower class of society in Ireland; the causes of the evils under which they labour, and the remedies necessary to extricate them from their present depressed state.

The statements, which from time to time find admission into the daily newspapers, are sufficiently distressing; and we have sometimes been disposed to think them exaggerated. The condition, however, of the cabin-holders, or *cottiers* as Mr. Curwen calls them, is truly deplorable, and the facts concerning it, as related by him, fully confirm the accounts we have read in the journals above alluded to. We shall extract one or two particulars in corroboration of these remarks.

These mansions of miserable existence, for so they may truly be described, conformably to our general estimation of those indispensable comforts requisite to constitute the happiness of rational beings, are most commonly composed of two rooms on the ground floor, a most appropriate term, for they are literally on the earth; the surface of which is not unfrequently reduced a foot or more to save the expence of so much outward walling. The one is a refectory, the other the dormitory. The furniture of the former, if the owner ranks in the upper part of the scale of scantiness, will consist of a kitchen dresser, well provided and highly decorated with crockery—not less apparently the pride of the husband, than the result of female vanity in the wife; which, with a table—a chest—a few stools—and an iron pot, complete the catalogue of conveniences generally found, as belonging to the cabin; while a spinning wheel, furnished by the Linen Board, and a loom, ornament vacant spaces, that otherwise would remain unfurnished. In fitting up the latter, which cannot, on any occasion, or by any display, add a feather to the weight or importance expected to be excited by the appearance of the former, the inventory is limited to one, and sometimes two beds, serving for the repose of the whole family! However downy these may be to limbs impatient for rest, their coverings appeared to be very slight, and the whole of the apartment created reflections of a very painful nature. Under such privations, with a wet mud floor, and a roof in tatters, how idle the search for comforts!

It is not from cold and wet alone that a being who possesses reflection, as well as corporeal feelings, must suffer. Can it be matter of wonder that the innate sense of female delicacy should be stifled or destroyed, while in the other sex the natural aversion to unseemly habits should by degrees become lessened, and even familiarized? Certainly not. The only wonder is, that the demoralizing influence of such wretchedness on the Irish character, has not long ago been found to be more general and pernicious.

The sufferings from hunger are neither felt nor dreaded; nor can the dainties of the opulent epicure, partaken with equivocal hunger, be compared with the Irishman's potatoe, and his honest appetite!

On the examination of one of these wretched abodes, which was no worse than its neighbours, we found its floor one foot below the surface of the road, from which it is entered by a door only three feet high; the inside, from the bare ground to the top of the roof—four feet; the length of the side walls nine; the width six. This area, wholly destitute of all earthly comforts, gave shelter to two rational beings, and was their only house, though scarcely fit for the den of a wild beast. The plenty which surrounded this deplorable hut, and the sumptuous display of other men's habitations within its view, did but aggravate the melancholy feelings inspired by this scene of human misery; on every side of which the most luxuriant crops were ripening for general use, yet denied to these individuals, whose labours, perhaps, had contributed to their production. Let the pleasures derived from passing through an interesting country be what they may—let the bounties of Providence be ever so abundantly spread before the eye—yet, if these fail to promote the general welfare of our fellow-creatures, the charms of Nature, or decorations of art, however entitled to admiration, become clouded, or entirely obscured.

The causes assigned for this misery are, clandestine distillation, the very high prices which the poor cottiers are compelled to pay for their potatoe grounds, the oppressive system of tithe-proctors, early marriages improvidently contracted, (foresight seems to be a virtue unknown to the native Irish,) the minute subdivisions of farms, and the great number of absentees who drain the country of its wealth, and squander in other lands that money, which, every principle of justice and equity demands,

should be spent in the island whence it is drawn. We extract Mr. Curwen's account of, with his observations on, the tyranny and rapacity of a tithe-proctor at Castle Dermot, distant about fifty English miles from the city of Dublin.

The rooms in the lower part of the house (the *lou*) were engaged by parties in attendance on the Proctor to agree for his tithes; a few of the most substantial farmers were permitted to associate with the great man; from whom, as we afterwards learned, no Turkish Bashaw could have exacted greater deference.

The inferior occupiers leisurely waited until it suited the pleasure or convenience of this important person to grant them an audience. We understood the parties had been assembled, and for the second time, some hours before our arrival. On the preceding Sunday they had been convened for the like purpose, but had parted without coming to any arrangement.

Our intention being to start at five, we were disposed to retire early; but our heads had scarcely reached their pillows before we discovered we had little chance for sleep. The Proctor and his party were in a large room beneath those in which were our beds. As the liquor began to elevate the spirits of the tenantry, their obsequiousness appeared to subside. An overbearing conduct, exceeding all bounds, on the part of the Proctor, was too loudly proclaimed to be mistaken, or pass without our disgust and anger at being thus interrupted, and compelled to be unwilling auditors of their noisy vociferations.

I have often heard of the tyranny of tithe proctors, but had never before had any demonstration of it. The protracted silence of the Proctor on the immediate object of the meeting had seemed at length to exhaust the patience of the company. One of them civilly inquired on what terms he and his neighbours might expect to have their tithes? After great hesitation, at last, the Proctor, on naming his price, was informed that the demands were greater than would be required by the neighbouring gentlemen. This observation wounded his pride; and on his observing that such persons were only nominally proprietors, and that the proctors were the real holders of the land, his opponent made a reply, which so enraged him, that he changed his ground from the collection of tithes, to charges of rebellion, and a reference to manual arguments, which might have been attended with serious effects to the combatants, had not the females of the house interfered and hurried the poor fellow away.

Peace was no sooner restored, than the champion of their rights was forgotten by his neighbours, in their adulatory complaisance to the Proctor; who now became "determined not to treat for the tithes," and proudly called for the bill, which "after such usage he would pay himself;" but after much abject submission and entreaty, the parties at length were not only indulged with the discharge of it, but with an appointment for a third congress, on the following Sunday. The inferior holders, in the other parts of the house, who had been waiting all the afternoon, were now ushered into the presence of the Proctor; but on his discovering it to be nearly two o'clock in the morning, there was no alternative but to adjourn, in the hope of the next being a more fortunate meeting.

Much as we had heard of the tyranny of proctors and middle men in Ireland, the unfeeling domination at this meeting exceeded in violence what I could have imagined. Admitting the circumstances to form an extreme case, which is greatly to be doubted, it is time such oppressive conduct should be corrected: necessarily it must create general aversion and discontent. The sacrifice of time and money was a grievous hardship on the small farmers, who, after all, would have to pay exorbitantly, and to the utmost farthing!

I could not help wishing that my place, by some fortunate event, had been occupied by the Duke of Leinster, or some other great Irish proprietor: that an opportunity might have been afforded, to such an elevated character, of learning in how little estimation the landholders are held, by these very men, to whom they delegate their power and their property: and also of witnessing the very improper manner in which their humble tenantry are treated by these overbearing despots, who truckle in the presence of their superiors, and under the semblance of humility and moderation conceal their characters.

The loss of a night's sleep I do not regret, in becoming personally certified of the cruelty thus practised on the poor occupiers by tithe proctors, which I could not otherwise have credited. They had now been expensively detained nearly two days from home, and were to sacrifice a third, for the purpose of coming to an agreement which might have been concluded in half an hour.

Much as Mr. Curwen deplores, and every benevolent mind must concur with him in deploring, the number of absentee proprietors, and the wretchedness consequent on their draining the coun-

try of such large sums of money, we are happy to say that the dismal pictures are frequently relieved by most pleasing notices of the beneficial effects resulting from the judicious and humane conduct of many eminent landholders; who, residing on their estates, diffuse industry, plenty and happiness around them. Among these benefactors of their country, the Bishop of Meath, the Earl of Roden, Lords Farnham and Sunderlin, Mr. Foster, Mr. Edgeworth, the late Mr. Reynolds and some others, are particularly noticed. We take, at random, part of Mr. Curwen's account of Lord Farnham's domain, which stands in a beautiful and picturesque situation in the neighbourhood of Cavan.

The domain at Farnham is richly ornamented with a profusion of fine timber, and possesses greater diversity of character than is commonly met with. The neatness and apparent comfort of the cottages, at the entrance of the grounds, correspond with the magnificence of the place, and proclaim that its dependants share in the blessings of its affluence. Nothing is more prepossessing than the appearance of happiness widely diffused around the seat of opulence and grandeur, it predisposes the mind to regard every thing in the most favourable point of view, and to pay homage, by anticipation, to those perfections of our nature that command respect and ensure esteem.

Lord Farnham has peculiar merit as a grazier and breeder of stock. The local beauty of this country principally consists in the undulation of its surface, which renders it more applicable to the rearing of cattle than to the production of corn. The proportion of land under tillage, compared with the size of this farm, is trifling; the green crops of consequence are insignificant. The quantity of meadow reserved for hay is prodigious. Upwards of three hundred acres are here annually mown, the produce of which is made into hay in the manner practised in Suffolk, and is of as good quality, as any produced in the south of England, both in colour and odour. Oxen are mostly employed in the lands under tillage. Mr. Webb, the bailiff, is a native of Suffolk, and well versed in the best practices of that county. The soil of the farm is strong, the pasture excellent, and the whole extends over one thousand six hundred acres, divided into suitable enclosures; where a little more attention to cleaning would give the fields a

more sightly appearance. A grazing farm, however, on such a scale, cannot be expected to be kept so clean and free from weeds as a more limited one, under the constant operation of the plough, and a regular course of cropping. The Farnham breed of long-horned cattle is in high estimation in every part of Ireland. Though not an admirer, nor an advocate for this breed, I must do his lordship the justice to say, I never saw together so many good specimens. The Devons also are particularly neat: a cross between them and the cows of the country has produced a great improvement. Several of the oxen from this cross were complete in point of form; appeared to have a great disposition to fatten; and, as far as I could judge, were likely to be very beneficial to the grazier. A cross between the Devon and Kerry-cow had produced a remarkable animal: the breadth of its back, and the strength and firmness of its legs, make it resemble a giant's stool: I never saw greater value in less compass. His Lordship possesses several good bulls of the Devon breed, and the long horned. Though I do not pretend to much critical knowledge in cattle, yet it was impossible not to be gratified by the sight of numerous fine animals of the different sorts. The Leicester flock was good; and a trial is making of South-downs, of which a part had been furnished by Mr. Wynne; from the nature and quality of the pasture here, I think the South-down likely to merit a preference to the Leicester.

The breed of draft-horses is excellent, originally crossed from that of Flanders: they have great bone and strength, with remarkably good action.

To succeed in any pursuit, a certain portion of enthusiasm is requisite. Lord Farnham is himself an excellent judge of stock, and spares no expense or labour in rearing or attending to them. The regularity and order conspicuous in the general arrangements of the farm are highly pleasing, and reflect great credit on the judgment which directs and conducts the business: this is well worthy of attention, as this species of care and diligence are too frequently failing points in Ireland. The woods alone afford constant work to about eighty persons. Daily returns are made of the mode in which each labourer is employed in his Lordship's service.

Nothing can be more delightful than to observe the attention which is paid to the numerous individuals attached to this princely establishment. Too frequently in Ireland have we seen the proximity to

wealth rather augment than diminish the surrounding wretchedness. Where a perfect indifference to the miserable lot of the indigent prevails, their sufferings become increased by the contrast perpetually presented to their view. A permission to behold the glorious presence of the sun, and yet be denied a participation in his genial warmth, would add grievously to the privation. Those of reflective minds who are led to compare their own condition with the lot of too many who surround them, must be convinced of the blessings conferred on a neighborhood in which a noble fortune is expended in promoting objects of unquestionable utility. From the individuals at Farnham with whom I conversed, I had no doubt they considered the advantages they possessed in a proper point of view, and were gratefully disposed towards their noble employer.

We visited many of the cottages, and were gratified in finding so much attention to good order, and, in general, to cleanliness. Laborers' wages are one shilling a day in summer, in winter ten pence; in addition they have a cottage with a rood of garden, at a rent of twenty shillings—for the grazing of a cow, they pay thirty shillings—half an acre of meadow thirty shillings—half an acre for potatoes thirty shillings.—Total five pounds ten shillings a year, with the privilege of digging turf gratis. There are fourteen cottages together on one spot, beside others distributed over the estate; and more are erecting. The usual wages of the country are ten pence a day in summer and eight pence in winter; but the earnings on his Lordship's farm may be calculated to average a shilling a day the year round. Premiums are given to those cottagers who keep their ground and garden in the best state; it was most grateful to see them all well cultivated, and not only producing what was most useful, but also that which was somewhat ornamental. The propagation and care of a flower in a labourer's garden, indicate an exemption from the perpetual oppression of poverty.

The Dispensary extends its beneficial offices to all the workmen in the employ of his Lordship. The unostentatious benevolence which characterizes this establishment, and pervades every part, is as gratifying to the heart as the exterior of the property is fascinating to the eye. Lady Farnham's kindness and humane attention extends to every rank. Clothes are distributed by her Ladyship to the females; and while she mitigates the afflictions and sorrows of the aged, the youth become duly

and indiscriminately instructed, without any reference to the religious persuasion of their parents.

The survey of Farnham has afforded a gratification, and made an impression, not easily to be obliterated from my recollection. Were such conduct the general practice, discontent would soon have no existence in the country, and Ireland would become as distinguished for the happiness of her people as for the fertility of her soil.

The same order and method which regulate the domestic establishment, by extension to all other concerns, however distant, bring the whole of his Lordship's affairs under his immediate review. The farming buildings—their repairs—the woods—the fences and permanent improvements, are all conducted with the like uniformity and precision; and where punctuality is thus made indispensable, every department of agency must be duly executed.

As good farmers have commonly the best seasons, so good masters have usually the best servants. A perpetual outcry against servants generally implies as great a want of order and consistency in the employer as remissness in the labourer; for when the working classes know they will be compelled to do their duty, they either cheerfully subscribe, or do not engage in the service.

We regret that we have not room for any extracts from Mr. Curwen's descriptions of the principal cities through which he passed, particularly of Limerick, Waterford, Cork, and Dublin, as well as of the beautiful lake scenery of Killarney. Having had various opportunities of seeing the *native* Irish in their true character, Mr. C.'s report is upon the whole highly favourable to them. Convinced that the union of Ireland with Great Britain would prove beneficial to that country, he has given a lively picture of its condition before that event, and has stated the reasons which induced him to support that measure in parliament. From his concluding observations on the importance of Ireland to Great Britain, it appears, that the benefits which were expected from the Union, are progressively realizing: But on this topic we shall let him speak for himself.

The latent richness of the land, and inexhaustible fertility of the soil, far exceeded my expectations: the extent and opulence of the sea-ports and some of the other towns, with the resources and facilities for agri-

culture and commerce, greatly surpassed any previous estimate that had occurred to my mind. The picturesque beauty which may be said to pervade the country is every where grand—often sublime—always imposing: the unceasing variety of surface is peculiarly attractive of attention; and while the verdure is delightful to the eye, the luxuriance of vegetation supplies, and in some degree compensates, for the deficiency of culture.

The importance of Ireland to Great Britain far exceeds the value of which I had entertained any conception. Eight million pounds sterling of agricultural produce is at present exported, and six millions of people subsisted; The exchange with England is, for the first time, now favorable to Ireland—an incontestable proof of her prosperity, though it may be hazarding too much to pronounce it as the exclusive consequence of the Union.

The hospitality, urbanity, and frankness we uniformly received from the higher ranks, entitled them to our warmest thanks at the moment, and will ever be acknowledged by a grateful recollection. The innate civility and intelligence of the lower orders have frequently made me ashamed of the prejudices I had so incautiously imbibed to their disadvantage.

I have contemplated with astonishment how the existence of so many rational beings could be preserved, and have wondered how their lives should be endured, under circumstances of such cruel privation; and have not less lamented the sufferings which bigotry and ignorance have inflicted, than the misery and crimes which thus have been engendered and perpetuated.

The superabundant population I have regarded with surprise: the application of every hand to agriculture has been destructive of its interests, and has impaired the general happiness of the people. So great is the competition for land, that its rent has advanced beyond what the occupier with a little profit can afford to pay: the necessary consequence is, that the landlord's due furnishes the tenant's capital; and as no expense is incurred by the proprietor in respect of buildings, so there are no conveniences, generally speaking, on small farms, to encourage the least effort towards better management.

Such is the general diffusion of this ruinous practice, that to correct it seems, if not wholly impossible, at present impracticable, as it will not be considered incumbent on those in possession to attempt a remedy which would demand inconvenient sacrifices, for the sole prospective benefit of suc-

cessors. The general interest and happiness of a country placed in so irretrievable a predicament, and which is daily becoming worse, cannot fail to excite the most lively apprehension for the continuance of its tranquillity. The spirits of six millions of people sustained by hope alone, while exercising the most virtuous patience under the severest privations, without the means of employing themselves or of obtaining employment from others, have ample leisure to brood over the misery they endure, and, if it were requisite, to magnify every grievance they are compelled to suffer. It is not surely in human nature to be ever content under such circumstances, aggravated as they are by the want of those essentials ordained to secure the public peace in the fair and impartial distribution of justice. The benefits to which the labourer is entitled from the protection of the law, come not within the view of his pretensions: the daily execution of it by the military is familiar to his observation, and in his community is denounced the result of tyranny; while the religious persuasion of the great bulk of the people condemns them to ignorance, and increases and foment their prejudices.

Is it possible to contemplate such a state of human existence, in such a country, immediately under the eye of the legislature, and the administration of a free constitution, without sincerely hoping, and fervently supplicating, that the effectual protection of the former, and the benevolent dispensation of the latter, may be speedily directed to the relief of this unfortunate, mismanaged, and neglected people?

The interference of government in their behalf, if it were only by the enforcement of such rules and regulations as might be suggested for their comfort, according to the local necessities of each province or district, would not only have the popular effect of exhibiting a disposition in the state to regard their wants and meliorate their condition; but it would be an irresistible stimulus to the individual proprietor of the soil, and the opulent capitalist, to unite in so benevolent and patriotic a work, and, by the powers which each might possess, to devise means for the employment of the overflowing population.

The introduction of manufactories and fisheries, of trade and commerce, could not but produce a prodigious increase of manual labor, which, on being rewarded according to exertion, would soon produce industry and emulation; these would speedily create artificial wants, the indulgence in which, after a time, would disincite the people, if not to improvident, to

early marriages; and thus the present increasing population might receive a check, and to a certain extent be restrained within the limits prescribed by the needed employment of the country.

Although the manner in which the Irish peasantry exists is revolting to the feelings of those unaccustomed to the inspection of their wretchedness and poverty, yet are they rich in the contentment which springs from a patient submission to their lot, from their conjugal attachment and affection to their offspring, and from a natural buoyancy of spirits, that makes the heaviest evils sit lightly on their hearts, with the exception of their being unable to earn a sufficiency to ensure the continuance of the cabin roof over the heads of their families—a source of the greatest affliction and misery, from one end of Ireland to the other.

We found a general frankness and hospitality to prevail every where—and that it is a most unjust censure to charge the Irish, with a prejudice against the English. The higher ranks are too enlightened and generous a people, to attribute any of their inconveniences from political arrangements, to the individuals of the mother country. The generality of the lower orders entertain no idea on the subject; it must consequently be greatly the fault of the English visitor or traveller, and for which he would be undeserving any commiseration, if he met with any thing in Ireland which should detract from the laws of hospitality.

We have been the more copious in our extracts from these interesting volumes, on account of the importance and correctness of the facts they relate; which correctness, as to the line of country reaching from Waterford to Limerick, we can attest from personal observation of the State of Ireland a few years since. And as the affairs of that country will, in all probability, form an early topic of discussion in the approaching parliament, we recommend Mr. Curwen's volume to the attentive consideration of our Senators, as well as to all who take an interest in the welfare of their fellow subjects.

A Narrative of a Journey of five Thousand miles through the Eastern and Western States of America; contained in eight reports, addressed to the thirty-nine English families, by whom the Author was deputed, in June, 1817, to ascertain whether any and what part of

the United States would be suitable for their residence; with remarks on Mr Birkbeck's Notes and Letters. By Henry Bradshaw Fearon. 8vo. 10s. 6d. Longman and Co. London, 1818.

The frequency of emigration from England to the United States of America, has produced in the public mind no common degree of anxiety; and upon a subject which agitates so many minds — this is by far the most important publication that has hitherto appeared.

Mr. Fearon, as we learn from his preface, was deputed by a circle of friends, comprising thirty-nine families, to visit the United States, in order to ascertain whether any and what part of that vast country would be suitable for their residence. He communicated the results of his inquiries in the eight reports that compose the present volume. From a careful examination of its contents, we are fully justified in saying that he appears to have executed the trust thus delegated to him with zeal, and intelligence, and upon the whole with impartiality. Being avowedly a friend of civil and religious liberty in its utmost extent, he entered upon that land of promise with every disposition to view things on their bright side; but his enthusiasm seems to have cooled as he advanced; and without suffering any abatement of his love for freedom, he experienced a most sensible diminution of his love for the possessors of freedom. After a very elaborate and candid investigation of the state of the country, and the character of the people, he returned to England; and the "Sketches" which he has brought with him, furnish the materials of a picture by no means alluring. In his laudable anxiety to procure homely and useful information for his friends, he has collected explicit statements concerning the value of every kind of property, of rents, of the wages of labour, and of the prices of commodities. He has been particular in his inquiries on the relative demand for artisans of every kind; on the encouragement given to various manufactures, and on the most eligible channels for the employment of capital. These details are all of the utmost importance; and in giving information to his constituents concerning them, he

has furnished us with striking examples of the comfortlessness, oppression, selfishness, venality, bigotry, filthiness, political corruption, vanity, barbarity, fanaticism, and various other attractions which are diffused over this boasted Land of Liberty. It shall be our business to place a few of these in their proper light, instead of following Mr. Fearon's route through the various places which he visited.

The following are our Author's remarks concerning the city of New York; they are rather brief, but perhaps they tell better for their pithiness.

"The capitalist may manage to obtain 7 per cent with good security. The lawyer and the doctor will not succeed. An orthodox minister would do so. By the way, the worn-out, exposed impostor, Frey, who said he was converted from Judaism to Christianity, has been attracting large audiences in New York. The proficient in the fine arts will receive little encouragement. The literary man must starve. The tutor's posts are pre-occupied. The shopkeeper may do as well, but not better than in London, unless he be a man of superior talent and large capital; for such requisites, I think, there is a fine opening. The farmer (Mr. Cobbett says) must labour hard, and be but scantily remunerated. The clerk and the shopman will get but little more than their board and lodging. Mechanics, whose trades are of the first necessity, will do well; those not such, or who understand *only* the cotton, linen, woollen, glass, earthenware, silk and stocking manufactures, cannot obtain employment. The labouring man will do well, particularly if he have a wife and children, who are capable of contributing not merely to the consuming, but to the earning also of the common stock."

"Upon the whole, a walk through New York will disappoint an Englishman; there is, on the surface of society, a carelessness, a laziness, an unsocial indifference, which freezes the blood and disgusts the judgment."

To Englishmen, who justly glory in the purity and impartiality of our courts of justice, the following observations on the administration of justice, and on the Judges of the United States, are not the most inviting in the world.

"Our case, (a charge of ill usage, brought by the second steward of the vessel in which the Author went out, against

the Captain,) was called; it was not tried, in consequence of, I believe, the well-paid management of counsel. I am informed, on good authority, that great corruption exists in these minor courts. The Judge is said to have a good understanding with the constable; he receives too, a larger sum in cases of conviction than in those of acquittal. It is indisputable that the constables are remarkably anxious for jobs; and that the judge strongly participates in their feelings. An important legal officer here (New York,) has been long known to practice the most disgraceful imposition; but his political views are in agreement with those of the State Government, and therefore he retains his situation."

"I have been present in courts where this (the dependence of judges upon the counsel) has been strikingly injurious to the cause of justice. . . . Some of the judges are, doubtless, men of superior legal knowledge, and high standing in society; but there are others who certainly are not in possession of the former, though they may be of the latter qualification; as, for instance, the chief justice of the Common Pleas, at Newark, who is a butcher—not a butcher retired from business, and become a lawyer, but he attends to both trades, even on the same day, selling at 7 o'clock in the morning a leg of mutton, and at 11 supplying his customers with a slice of Blackstone. Much evil must necessarily arise from this heterogeneous admixture of ignorance with learning."

Our next extracts will substantiate the charges of filthiness, immorality, cruelty, and dishonesty, which Mr. Fearon has brought against the inhabitants of the American Union.

FILTH.

"After a residence of three days at the Hotel (Philadelphia,) I removed to a private boarding house, in one of the bed-rooms of which I am now writing. The dining-room of this establishment is genteel, but the other apartments, and more particularly the kitchen, are of a kind not much to excite admiration. I perceived here what—unpleasant as may be the discovery, I think I have observed elsewhere, and—worse still, what I fear pervades this new world, an affectation of splendour, or what may be called *style*, in those things intended to meet the public eye; with a lamentable want even of cleanliness in such matters as are removed from that ordeal. To this may be added, an appearance of uncomfortable extravagance, and an ignorance of that kind of order and neatness which con-

stitute, in the sight of those who have once enjoyed it, the principal charm of domestic life."

IMMORALITY.

"Of the state of public morals I find considerable difficulty in forming my judgment. The habits of the people are marked by caution and secrecy. Although the eyes and ears of a stranger are not insulted in the openness of noon day with evidence of hardened profligacy, I have, nevertheless, reason to believe, in its existence to a very great extent; though perhaps there is no Philadelphia parent would say to me what a respectable New Yorker did—'There is not a father in this city but who is sorry that he has got a son!!!'"

Advertisement from the Kentucky Reporter—

"TAKE NOTICE,

And beware of the swindler Jesse Dogherty, who married me in November last, and some time after marriage informed me that he had another wife alive, and before recovered, the villain left me, and took one of my best horses—one of my neighbours was so good as to follow him and take the horse from him, and bring him back. The said Dogherty is about forty years of age, five feet ten inches high, round shouldered, thick lips, complexion and hair dark, grey eyes, remarkably ugly, and ill-natured, and very fond of ardent spirits, and by profession a notorious liar. This is therefore to warn all widows to beware of the swindler, as all he wants is their property, and they may go to the devil for him after he gets that.—The said Dogherty has a number of wives living, perhaps eight or ten (the number not positively known,) and will, no doubt, if he can get them, have eight or ten more. I believe that is the way he makes his living.—Mary Dodd, Livingston County, Ky, Sept. 3, 1817."

DISHONESTY.

"No Gentleman, (says the last of the rules to be observed by all gentleman who choose to board at Lawes' Hotel, Middletown, Kentucky,)—no gentleman shall take the saddle, bridle, or harness, of another gentleman, without his consent."

Lest our readers should think this an extreme case and that Mr. Fearon has exaggerated in the preceding paragraph, we shall confirm his statement by transcribing the following advertisement from "Franklin's Gazette," a Philadelphia newspaper of the 22d October last, which now happens to lie before us.

'THE AMATEUR

WHO was so much admired with the plates in a few volumes of highly finished books, designed by Westall, as to carry them off on the 8th and 9th inst. without paying for them, is desired to return them previous to the 26th instant; as they will then be wanted. Attention to this will save time and unpleasant feelings."

CRUELTY.

At this same Inn, an instance of the shocking barbarity with which slaves are treated in the United States, of which this volume abounds with proofs afflicting to humanity, is related.

"A few minutes before dinner, my attention was excited by the piteous cries of a human voice, accompanied with the loud cracking of a whip. Following the sound, I found that it issued from a log barn, the door of which was fastened. Peeping through the logs, I perceived the bar-keeper, together with a stout man, more than six feet high, who was Colonel —, and a negro-boy about 14 years of age, stript naked, receiving the lashes of these monsters, who relieved each other in the use of a horsewhip: the poor boy fell down upon his knees several times, begging and praying that they would not kill him, and that he would do any thing they liked; this produced no cessation in their exercise. At length Mr. Lawes arrived, told the valiant Colonel, and his humane employer, the bar-keeper, to desist, and that the boy's refusal to cut wood, was in obedience to his (Mr. L.'s) directions. Colonel — said, that 'he did not know what the nigger had done, but that the bar-keeper requested his assistance to whip Cæsar; of course he lent him a hand, being no more than he should expect Mr. Lawes to do for him under similar circumstances."

"The whole company at dinner sanctioned this barbarous conduct, and the humane landlord was only angry because the nigger was not his own, "but left under his care by a friend, and he did not like to have a friend's property injured." Such treatment of their wretched slaves, the Author assures us, is common in Kentucky; while in the Eastern and older States the oppression of all persons of colour is intolerably grievous."

ARROGANCE, and ILLIBERALITY TO FOREIGNERS.

Converse with an American upon the
Vol. VIII. No. 52, Lit. Pan. N. S. Jan. 1.

condition of the world at large, its political situation and true interests, he is rarely clear-headed; not from want of capacity, but the sources of his knowledge have been so jumbled, and his information in general is so ill-arranged, that he is often, in the same breadth, an advocate for the extremes of liberty and of slavery. The nation at large dislike England, and yet, both individually and collectively, would be offended should a hint be expressed that they were of Irish or of Dutch, and not of English, descent. They contend for the superiority of their genius in taste, mechanical arts, and literature, and yet they disregard fashions or books which are not imported from Great Britain. Notwithstanding this voluntary national dependence, there are, perhaps, no people, not even excepting the French, who are so vain as the Americans; their self-estimation, and cool-headed bombast, when speaking of themselves or their country, are quite ludicrous. An anecdote is told by General Moreau, who, at the commencement of the late war with England, was in America;—A friend, addressing him, observed that his military talents would be of essential service to the Republic. He replied in the negative; adding that there was not a drummer in the American army who did not think himself equal to General Moreau. This fact will apply to all occupations with an equal degree of faithfulness. Every man here thinks he has arrived at the acme of perfection; the mechanics themselves possess the same feeling. When at Newark, I was informed that some choice designs in chair-japanning and coach plating were lately produced by two emigrants; the natives turned upon their heels, "Ay, they guessed them 'ere were fashions they had left off." Every American considers that it is impossible for a foreigner to teach him any thing, that his head contains a perfect Encyclopædia. This excessive inflation of mind must be attended with many disadvantages; though when I look at the various causes which have combined to produce it, I am not much surprised at its existence. As a people, they feel that they have got to gain a character, and like individuals under similar circumstances, are captious and conceited in proportion to their defects. They appear to aim at a standard of high reputation, without the laborious task of deserving it, and practise upon themselves the self-deception of believing that they really are what they wish to be. This feeling has not been lessened by their successes in the late contest with Great Britain; for, although in several engagements on our favourite element

they had an overwhelming superiority, yet there were instances when that was not the case: and the defeat of the English frigates, with even any disparity of force, was too great an honour to be estimated exactly as it merited. The boasting upon this subject is so extravagant that it burlesques the object of its praise. "America is now the ruler of the waves;" and every song and joke, fact and falsehood, that we have bestowed upon our tars, are transferred to the "Star-spangled banner, and the brave sons of Columbia," with the characteristic fidelity of a national intellect, rendered barren from want of culture: and even on such an occasion has hardly produced an attempt at originality!

Yet with all this boasting and conceit of their superior talents, it is worthy of remark that the inhabitants of the United States have produced very few *original* works of distinguished eminence. The American ornithology of the late Mr. Wilson is indeed an honour to any country, whether we regard the splendour of its typography or the extent of its research. We might mention a few smaller productions which undoubtedly possess considerable value; but the great bulk of American literature consists of reprints of standard English works in a neat and cheap form.

There is one topic more, of considerable importance, on which we have not yet given Mr. Fearon's sentiments,—that of RELIGION: and sorry are we to say that his report is unfavourable.

"I feel," says he, "little hopes of conveying to you a faithful portraiture of this people, in their religious character: they differ essentially from the English Sectaries, in being more solemnly bigotted, more intolerant, and more ignorant of the Scriptures. . . . I do not discover those distinctive marks which are called forth in England by Sectarianism. There is not the aristocracy of the Establishment, the sourness of the Presbyterian, or the sanctified melancholy of the Methodist. A cold uniform bigotry seems to pervade all parties; equally inaccessible to argument, opposed to investigation, and, I fear, indifferent about truth; as it is, even the proud Pharisaical Quaker appears under a more chilling and more freezing atmosphere in this new world."

This is a severe picture, and we cannot help suspecting that Mr. Fearon's disappointment in all the objects to

which his attention was directed, has caused him to give it the sombre touches by which it is characterized.

The advantages and disadvantages of emigration, are thus briefly stated, towards the close of the work, in some strictures on Mr. Birkbeck's letters:

"In going to America, I would say generally, the emigrant must expect to find not an economical or cleanly people, not a social or generous people; not a people of enlarged ideas; not a people of liberal opinions, or towards whom you can express your thoughts "free as air;" not a people friendly to the advocates of liberty in Europe; not a people who understand liberty from investigation and from principle; not a people who comprehend the meaning of the words "honour," and "generosity." On the other hand, he will find a country possessed of the most enlightened civil and political advantages; a people reaping the reward of their own labours, a people not paying tithes, and not subjected to heavy taxation without representation; a people with a small national debt; a people without spies and informers; a people without an enormous standing army; a people in possession of an extent of territory capable of sustaining an increase of millions and tens of millions of population; and a people rapidly advancing towards national wealth and greatness."

We shall not prosecute these extracts any further, but refer our readers to Mr. Fearon's instructive volume. The result of his testimony (and it must be admitted that he is not too partial to his native country,) is, that England is the preferable country for Englishmen; that, in transporting themselves to the United States, they must sink into the condition of *exiles*, and submit to be so considered; and that they must purchase the boasted exemption from taxes, and the extension of their civil rights, by the sacrifice of the many physical and moral *blessings* to which they have been accustomed, and which ought to be the fruit and prize of liberty. Lastly, it may be inferred from Mr. Fearon's statements that, if the question of *preference* were to be decided by the English residents in America, their votes would (with the exception of a few fortunate adventurers) be unreservedly in favour of their native country. Even Mr. Cobbett, much as he has railed

against the English government, has lately declared in his "Year's Residence in America," (which the pressure of other articles alone has prevented us from noticing)—"*England is my Country, and to England I shall return: I like it best, and shall always like it best.*"

The public are greatly obliged to Mr. Fearon for the large mass of important information which he has collected, and for the plain and manly way in which it is communicated. Though a very short time only has elapsed since the publication of his work, such is the interest it has excited, that a second edition was announced while we were preparing the present article for the press.

Narrative of the Expedition, which

sailed from England in 1817, to join the South American Patriots; comprising every particular connected with its formation, history, and fate; with observations and authentic information elucidating the real character of the contest, mode of warfare, state of the armies, &c. By James Hackett, First Lieutenant of the late Venezuela Artillery Brigade, 8vo. 5s. 6d. Murray, London, 1818.

So various and so contradictory have been the statements, circulated at different times, relative to the affairs of the South American Patriots, that we gladly hail the appearance of a publication, possessing something like authenticity. And such is Mr. Hackett's Narrative.

The auspicious termination of the late war having compelled our author to resign the hopes he had entertained of procuring a commission in the military service of his own country, he was led in September 1817 to turn his attention towards the contest in South America, as presenting a fertile field for honourable enterprize. He accordingly was introduced to Colonel Gilmore, who had been appointed by Don Mendez (the agent in London for the republic of Venezuela) to the command of an intended Artillery Brigade; and by whom he was nominated to a first lieutenancy in his own corps, with a positive assurance that certain conditions would be faithfully

performed. These stipulations however were not fulfilled, not from any delusion or deceit on the part of Colonel G. but, as it appears, from Don Mendez having excited hopes which could not be realized, and also having guaranteed the performance of conditions the fulfilment of which has since proved impracticable. Mr. Hackett, frustrated in all his hopes and prospects, after encountering perils of no common magnitude, has once more returned to his native country; and, while he cherishes the same ardent wishes for the success of the South American Patriots, (whose ultimate independence we consider as certain) he has published his interesting work, as a warning example to those who may at the present moment be preparing to engage in a similar speculation.

Five distinct corps embarked at nearly the same period, for that part of the seat of war in South America, occupied by the Independent General Bolivar.

1st. A Brigade of Artillery, under the command of Colonel J. A. Gilmore, consisting of five light six-pounders, and one five-and-half-inch howitzer, ten officers and about eighty non-commissioned officers and men. This corps embarked on board the *Britannia*, a fine ship of about four hundred tons burden, commanded by Captain Sharpe, with a crew of twenty-one able and well-conducted seamen. An immense quantity of every description of military stores had been stowed on board this vessel, comprising arms, ammunition, clothing, waggons, and in fact every requisite for enabling the brigade to enter upon active service immediately on arriving at its place of destination.

The uniforms and equipments of the officers were extremely rich, very similar to those of the British Artillery, and provided altogether at the expense of the individuals who had accepted commissions in this ill-fated expedition. The equipments of the other corps were likewise in every respect extensive and complete, and the uniforms remarkably rich and costly, more especially in the regiment commanded by Colonel Wilson, one of whose officers inform me that his outfit amounted to upwards of two hundred guineas.

2d. A corps of Hussars (called the First Venezuelan Hussars) under the command of Colonel Hippeley, consisting of about thirty officers, and one hundred and sixty non-commissioned officers and men; uniform dark green faced with red. This corps embarked on board the *Emerald*, a

beautiful ship of about five hundred tons, commanded by Captain Weatherly, with a crew of upwards of thirty men and boys.

3d. A regiment of cavalry (called the Red Hussars) under the command of Colonel Wilson, consisting of about twenty officers, and one hundred non-commissioned officers and men. Uniform—full-dress, red and gold; undress, blue and gold. This corps proceeded in the *Prince*, a vessel of about four hundred tons burden, commanded by Captain Nightingale.

4th. A rifle corps (named the First Venezuelan Rifle Regiment) commanded by Colonel Campbell, consisting of about thirty-seven officers, and nearly two hundred non-commissioned officers and men. Uniform similar to that of the Rifle Brigade in the British service. This corps embarked on board the *Dowson*, Captain Dormor, a fine ship about the size of the *Britannia*.

5th. A corps of Lancers, under the command of Colonel Skeene, comprising in officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, about two hundred and twenty men; who embarked on board the unfortunate ship *Indian*, and the whole of whom together with the crew perished miserably at sea, being wrecked on the island of Ushant, shortly after their departure from England.

These several corps sailed from England at nearly the same time, with the intention of acting conjointly on arriving in South America, and having previous to their departure appointed the islands of Saint Bartholomew and Saint Thomas, as places of general rendezvous, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of affairs on the Spanish Main, and determining the point at which it would be most judicious the disembarkation should take place.

We shall not follow our author through the journal of his voyage, which contains several amusing particulars, but shall take up his narrative at the Swedish Island of St. Bartholomew, where he arrived on the 24th Dec. 1817, after a voyage of twenty-two days.

At this Island, which (Mr. H. states) may be considered as a place of general rendezvous for smugglers of every description, the Swedes received the adventurers with great kindness and hospitality. Several weeks, however, elapsed without their being able to procure any authentic intelligence from the main, and the reports they received were of the most unfavourable kind. Their situation was

extremely critical; and while they were concerting what measures should be adopted, they were suddenly ordered by the Swedish Governor to quit this island, before the end of the ensuing week, in consequence of the injudicious and unsuccessful (not to say piratical) attempt of some of Mr. Hackett's fellow-adventurers to cut out a Spanish Polacre from Marygott Bay.

We have not room to follow our author through his affecting details of the miseries endured by himself and many of his comrades, in endeavouring to procure a passage to Europe. Suffice it to remark that, having obtained a passage to the English Island of St. Kitts, and having failed in their application to the Governor for a passage to Europe, they were humanely received by Captain Walker of the *Hornby*, who allowed Mr. H. and some others to work their way home as common seamen, and throughout the voyage treated them with the utmost kindness.

During Mr. Hackett's residence in the West Indies, he collected numerous particulars, relative to the state of the Patiot Army in Venezuela, whose condition seems to have been deplorable in the extreme. We extract the following passages for the information of our readers.

The patriot forces were reduced to a state of the greatest poverty, totally devoid of discipline, and not one-fourth provided with proper military arms, the remainder being compelled to resort to bludgeons, knives, and such other weapons as they found most readily procurable.

In clothing they were still more destitute and deficient, in most instances merely consisting of fragments of coarse cloth wrapt round their bodies, and pieces of the raw buffalo hide laced over their feet as a substitute for shoes, which when hardened by the sun's heat, they again render pliant by immersion in the first stream at which they chance to arrive.

A blanket, with a hole cut in the middle, let over the head, and tightened round the body by a buffalo thong, has been frequently the dress of the officers; and one of them who witnessed the fact, assured me, that such was actually the *uniform* of a British Colonel (R——) who was at that time in the Independent service. Whilst these gentlemen thus described the patriot habiliments, they commented in the strongest

language on the impolicy and imprudence of proceeding to serve in conjunction with an army barefooted and in rags, provided with such splendid uniforms as we had been obliged to procure; and ridiculed the strange contrast which our dresses and those of the Patriots would exhibit in the field, observing, that such clothes would be alone sufficient to excite the jealousy of the natives, to whose eagerness for their possession, we would almost inevitably become a sacrifice.*

The Independent armies march in hordes, without order or discipline; their baggage consisting of little more than the scanty covering on their backs. They are totally destitute of tents, and in their encampments observe neither regularity nor system. The commanding officers are generally mounted, and likewise such of the others as are able to provide themselves with horses or mules, the latter of which are in great plenty. The exterminating principle upon which the war is carried on between the contending parties, render their campaigns bloody and destructive; desolation marks the progress of those hostile bands, to whose inveterate enmities the innocent and unoffending inhabitants are equally the victims, with those actually opposed to them in military strife. In action the independents display much bravery and determination, and frequently prove successful, notwithstanding their want of discipline, deficiency of arms, and disorderly manner of attack and defence. Unhappily the work of death terminates not with the battle, for on whatsoever side victory rests, the events which immediately succeed those sanguinary struggles are such as must cast an indelible stain upon the Spanish American Revolution.

The engagement is scarcely ended, when an indiscriminate massacre of the prisoners takes place; nor is the slaughter only confined to the captives, the field also undergoes an inspection, when the helpless

* There is serious reason to apprehend that the truth of this observation has been recently but too fatally exemplified on the banks of the Oroonoco, in the massacre of several British officers, who were proceeding to join the Independent armies. As, however, this melancholy event has not received perfect confirmation, I shall merely observe, that the occurrence was fully credited at St. Kitt's previous to my departure from that island; and I have, since my return, heard from officers more recently arrived that it was universally reported that our unfortunate countrymen had been assassinated by a party of the Patriots themselves, for the purpose of gaining possession of their baggage.

wounded are in like manner put to the sword.

The following instance of vindictive cruelty on the royalist side, was related to me by an officer who was present in the engagement in which the transaction originated. In this action, a young French officer, in the service of the Independents, had his arm severed from his shoulder by a sabre cut and being unable to sustain himself from loss of blood, he sunk to the ground. His distinguished bravery had however previously been observed by his companions, who succeeded in bearing him off the field, from whence they conveyed him into the woods, and sheltered him in a negro hut: where having applied such balsams as could be procured, they departed. The armies retired to other parts of the country, and the officer was fast recovering from the effects of his wound, when General Morillo, advancing upon the same route, discovered his retreat, and had him instantly put to death.

Such was the barbarous system pursued by the belligerent parties; although I must in justice observe, that I have always understood the exercise of these cruelties originated with the Royalists, and were subsequently resorted to by the Independents on principles of retaliation. Hence the system became reciprocal; passed into a general law, and has now, it is to be feared, become unalterable.

The sufferings which the Independents undergo during their campaigns, from the difficulty of procuring food, are most severe; mules' flesh, wild fruits, and some dried corn, which they carry loose in their pockets, frequently constituting the whole of their subsistence: and we were confidently assured, that the army, under General Bolivar has even often been for days together dependent for support, solely upon the latter description of provisions and water. Pay was now totally unknown to them, in consequence of the utter exhaustion of their resources; and, however successful they might eventually be, there existed no probability whatever, that they would even then possess the means of affording pecuniary compensation to those who may have participated in the struggle.

Lest the preceding narrative should appear exaggerated, our author confirms it by the following extract of a letter from Trinidad, written by an officer who had preceded him in order to embark in the service of the Patriots.

Trinidad, Dec. 18th, 1817. "On our arrival at Margaritta, we were struck with the desolate appearance of the place, which is wretched and barren beyond description,

the earth totally parched, not having any rain for the last eight months. The Royalists had been there about a month previous to our arrival, and had destroyed every thing in their progress through the island. There was not a single house with an entire roof, and but two or three with bare walls, the rest had been totally destroyed, together with every human being they discovered. Women and infants shared the same indiscriminate fate; and many by the severest tortures. The priests were cut to pieces at the altars, to which they had fled for protection, and the churches stripped of every thing valuable. The convents were in like manner destroyed, and such of the nuns as were reserved from slaughter, were carried away with them as victims of their brutality. In several places the remains of carnage were distinguishable by the bleached bones of the sufferers. Some few miserable wretches who had by a timely flight to the mountains escaped slaughter, were observed nearly starved, and half naked, sitting amongst the ruins of their former houses. In every occurrence a total want of system in the leaders was evident; each merely made the cause a pretext or cloak for his own private views: there are no laws or regulations to bind them, or even to control their inclinations, each possessing absolute arbitrary power, without a sentiment of honour, justice, or humanity. An instance of this was related to me by a black ruffian who is the interpreter to General Arismendi: - he said, that a few days before we arrived, the General sent for one of the Royalists who had been taken prisoner, and amused himself by thrusting his sword into various parts of his body; the black, who longed to have his share of blood, at length lopped off the poor fellow's head, and appeared to take the most savage pleasure in reflecting on the jump which the headless carcase gave before it fell to the ground.

"The ship, called the *Two Friends*, arrived about three weeks previous to us, on the same unlucky errand. She left England with about 100 passengers, all except thirty quitted her at Saint Thomas's; these thirty were in the most miserable condition, having been under the necessity of selling their clothes and every valuable to procure food, being only allowed a bit each per day, (about five pence) which would not purchase three ounces of bad bread. Meat is totally out of the question, there not being any cattle whatever on the island; their fish is however tolerably good, but extremely dear,

"I dined several times with the General, (he is second in command to Bolivar;) there were usually several of the chief officers at table. The dinner always consisted of

bread, fish, and execrable rum and water, (there was not a bottle of wine in the island). The table was set out under a shed at the back of the remains of a house; they never in general are able to muster a plate between two; if not, a saucer or earthen pan answers the purpose. We were at no loss for knives and forks as they generally make use of their fingers in preference. The General appeared to be a bold determined character, well suited for a captain of banditti; the rest appeared equally well qualified to hold their subordinate situations; nor could they be distinguished from such a gang by any other means than the want of the luxuries, or even necessities which those gentry usually possess. We understood at Margaritta, that the Independents had lost the whole of Venezuela, and that Bolivar was in the Orozoco. Some few, who, I believe, have no other resource, still continued resolved to join the cause—others determined to return to England; and we, therefore, agreed to make this island, which would, of course, enable each party to follow their own inclinations."

In their voyage home, the vessel touched at the island of Fayal, one of the Azores; and as every information relative to these comparatively unknown islands, cannot but be gratifying, we shall conclude our notice of Mr. Hackett's volume with his account of Horta, the capital city of that island.

The Azores abound in beauties of the most diversified character; and as the *Hornby* sailed round the point and entered the roads of Horta, the prospect was peculiarly fine.

The town is built close to the shore, and, viewed from the harbour, has the appearance of considerable magnitude and importance, owing principally to the great number of religious buildings conspicuous in every direction; and which, on first appearing before the little city, give it an air of architectural magnificence, of which, with the exception of the monasteries, churches, and a few private houses, a more minute acquaintance proves it to be totally devoid.

Shortly after the *Hornby* entered the roads, the revenue officers, attended by a strong military guard, came on board; but, after examining our papers, and going through the usual forms, retired, leaving two officers in charge of the vessel, and granting us unrestricted permission to go ashore whenever we pleased. Of this indulgence we soon availed ourselves, accompanied by one of the officers for a guide. It was now fast approaching to

twilight, the evening serene, and the convent bells chiming with the most plaintive solemnity for vespers. Our conductor led us through the principal parts of the town, pointing out the various objects deserving attention, and describing the different religious orders to which the numerous monastic structures, &c. respectively belonged.

The height of the houses seldom exceeds two stories, and they are principally built of a close blue granite or lime stone, with which the island abounds; it is capable of being worked to any degree of ornamental richness, and can be raised in blocks of considerable magnitude, presenting, when wrought, a durable and handsome appearance. The windows, which, at the time of Captain Cook's visit, were merely latticed, are now universally furnished with glass, those of the second story have likewise trellis-work balconies generally attached to them, where the inhabitants usually resort to enjoy the mild and salubrious evening temperature. The principal street, which runs nearly parallel with the shore, and extends throughout the whole length of the town, is irregular, in many parts narrow, roughly paved, and without footpaths.

Horta, although formerly a place of considerable strength, cannot at present be said to be well fortified, as the works have in many places been permitted to fall into decay. Its chief defence consists in three forts, two of which cover the principal landing-place at the south end of the town, and are strongly garrisoned: the other, situated at the northern extremity, appears of minor importance, and is less attended to. An old wall and rampart, nearly in a ruinous state, extends along the front of the town, ill calculated in its present condition to afford protection, and without a gun mounted on any part.

The monasteries and convents partake principally of the Moorish style of architecture, and chiefly consist of a lofty and ornamental white front, terminating in the centre in a curved line pediment, containing some emblematical religious device; a square tower at either side, with circular-headed windows, black quoins, cornices, belting courses, &c. and surmounted by Turkish or Arabic turrets. The rear presents nothing more than a plain building of rough masonry.

The Jesuits' college was originally a fine and graceful structure, but now partly in a state of dilapidation; such parts as still remain habitable have been converted into government offices and king's stores. This building is situated on an eminence, towards the north end of the town, and has an imposing appearance.

During our perambulations through this little city, the only interruption to the placid stillness of the evening was the tinkling of guitars, which proceeded from almost every house, and appeared to be the general pastime of the inhabitants. After night-fall the Portuguese seldom go abroad, the few we met were wrapped up in large blue cloaks; and walking with an air of the most solemn gravity. About ten o'clock we returned on board, but early on the ensuing morning again proceeded on shore. This being market-day, the peasantry were crowding in from all parts of the island with various articles of provision, consisting of butter, eggs, poultry, &c. which were to be had remarkably cheap. The men exhibited much the appearance of the hardy mountaineer, inured to the fatigues of toilsome and laborious industry. Cleanliness, good order, and contentment seemed to characterize the women, whose peculiarity of dress, healthy appearance, and apparent artlessness of manners, give them an air of the most interesting rustic simplicity.

The inhabitants of Fayal, and the Azores in general, enjoy a life of the most social and domestic happiness, and are far superior both in elegance of manners and liberality of sentiment to the generality of Portuguese resident on the Continent of Europe. On proceeding a short distance into the interior, the scenery fully justified my prepossession on landing. The luxuriant evergreen *Faya* (from which the island is said to have derived its name) grows unheeded in almost every direction. The gardens possess a combined assemblage of Tropical and European trees; that of the American Consul (Mr. Dabney) was a perfect little paradise, presenting the interesting novelty of the orange and banana, flourishing in the same soil, beside the apple and other fruits of common English growth. The different compartments were enclosed by hedges of geranium bearing a full-blown scarlet blossom, in appearance particularly rich and beautiful.

Should any of our readers be disposed to embark in the same cause which led our author into so many disasters, we would recommend his volume to their most serious consideration. Independently of the information it communicates concerning the prospects which (apparently) inevitably await the British military adventurer to South America, it contains many valuable particulars relative to the state of West Indian Society and manners, which cannot fail to interest general readers.

A Grammar of Rhetoric and Polite

Literature; comprehending the principles of Language of Style, the Elements of Taste and Criticism; with Rules for the Study of Composition and Eloquence:

Illustrated by appropriate examples, selected chiefly from the British Classics; for the use of schools or private instruction. By Alexander Jamieson. 12mo. 6s. Law and Whittaker, London, 1818.

THIS work is all it pretends to be; and that is no small commendation in the present day, when so many books issue from the press, the title pages of which are frequently at variance with their contents. Mr. Jamieson is already advantageously known as the editor of several valuable school books; and he has conferred upon students no small benefit, by offering to their notice the work now under consideration. It is designed to succeed, in the course of education, the study of English Grammar. At that period, our author truly remarks, the young student is most likely to enter with vigour upon the study of a branch of education, which is deemed essential, in our public seminaries, to form the mind for engaging in the active concerns of life.—“It is then that he should be taught that a minute and trifling study of words alone, and an ostentatious and deceitful display of ornament and pomp of expression, must be exploded from his compositions, if he would value substance rather than shew, and good sense as the foundation of all good writing. The principles of sound reason must then be employed to tame the impetuosity of youthful feeling, and direct the attention to simplicity, so essential to all true ornament.”

In the prosecution of this plan, Mr. Jamieson has, throughout his work, first laid down the principles or rules of legitimate rhetoric, of which he proposes to give popular illustrations: his views, in these illustrations, are next confirmed by appropriate examples; and finally, as these examples or illustrations furnished analyses or corollaries, he has endeavoured to make them tend to the improvement of the student's good taste,

and of true ornament of composition. The “Grammar of Rhetoric” consists of seven books, the plan and subject of which our author has stated with such perspicuity and fidelity, that we shall adopt his statement as our own.

Rhetoricians have usually introduced their pupils to a knowledge of their art, by some history of the origin and progress of language. Accordingly, in this volume, the author has followed a precedent, which the world has long approved. The first book treats of the origin and structure of those external signs, which are used, as names, attributes, or actions of objects; or to denote the various operations of the mental faculties, with which it is our business to become acquainted.

The second book treats of the principles of general grammar; or, in other words, of the principles upon which philosophical grammarians have attempted to discriminate and classify the component parts of human speech, whether spoken or written. An examination of the nature and character of the use which gives law to language, naturally followed the “Principles of General Grammar,” and led to the development of the nature and use of verbal criticism, with its principal rules or canons, by which, in all our decisions, we ought to be directed. And in this branch of the subject, the object has been to exercise the understanding and natural sensibility of the pupil, by the exhibition of what has pleased or displeased critics in the perusal of the best models of literary composition. It is presumed, that young minds will thus begin to think and feel for themselves; and, by the directions they receive, acquire confidence in their own powers, of approving or disapproving whatever fall under their general reasonings, in the higher qualities of composition. True criticism will teach the student, how he may escape those errors and mistakes, to which he may be exposed, either from not understanding, or from misapplying her established rules. But to render her assistance most effectual, the author has dwelt very fully on the principles of grammatical purity, as it respects barbarisms, solecisms, idiotisms, vulgarisms, impropriety in phrases, and as it teaches precision of expression in speech or writing.

The nature and structure of sentences, the general principles of perspicuity, and the harmony of periods, which are illustrated in the third book, have unfolded numerous errors to be avoided in the structure of sentences, and the arrangement of single words. The qualities of unity and strength

in the structure of sentences, have gathered around them a series of rules, which, if applied to the exercises that the pupil should be required to write, cannot fail to enlighten his mind, and govern his judgment, in the principles and practice of composition. It was necessary, however, to show, how much perspicuity of language and style, contributed to the elegance of classical compositions and eloquence; and, accordingly, this matter is treated precisely as Dr. Campbell has treated it, in his *Philosophy of Rhetoric*. No writer has yet excelled Dr. Blair, in his luminous views of the *Harmony of Periods*; and these views we have embodied in this grammar.

In book fourth, the principal rhetorical figures, are treated at great length, and illustrated by copious examples, without, however, encumbering the mind of the pupil with catalogues, from the ancient critics, of other figures partly grammatical and partly rhetorical, which would have furnished little instruction. and less amusement. For it is, perhaps, not the least task on the part of the instructors of youth, to render their precepts engaging, by vivacity of imagination, and the charms of genuine ornament. This, however, is an inferior merit, when compared with the chasteness and morality which should distinguish examples and illustrations, selected for youth. The principles of virtue and honour, of delicacy and refined taste, are, it is hoped, inculcated throughout these examples, with that assiduity, which will entitle the author to the humble reputation of having laboured to improve in those for whom he wrote, the important habits of a religious education.

In book fifth, the nature of taste, and the sources of its pleasures, compiled from Dr. Blair's *Lectures*, partly from Lord Kames's *Elements of Criticism*, and agreeable to Alison's *Essays on Taste*, have been set in such lights, as may enable the youthful mind to attain some practical acquaintance with the productions of genius, in poetry, sculpture, or painting. A correct perception of the excellencies of composition and eloquence, is closely connected with a knowledge of the productions in the fine arts. The young student, on being made acquainted with the principles which regulate the standard of taste, so far from learning to suspend the exercise of his own judgment, is taught to investigate the grounds upon which those principles are supported, and in comparing them with the simple dictates of his own mind, to form, from the various sources which reading and reflection may afford him, the elements of rearing for himself a standard of

taste, to which, in more matured life, he may refer such productions of the fine arts, or of polite literature, as fall under his observation.

Book sixth, appropriated to the general characters of style, treats first, of the diffuse and concise styles of composition; secondly, of the dry, plain, neat, elegant, and flowing styles; thirdly, of the simple, affected, and vehement styles; and then gives directions for forming style. Of what importance the illustrations and examples of these several styles must be in the composition of themes, it is superfluous here to speak. The remaining chapters of book VI. are devoted to "The Conduct of a Discourse in all its parts;"—to *Historical Writing*,—*Annals*,—*Memoirs*,—*Biography*,—*Philosophical writing*,—*Dialogue*,—and *Epistolary correspondence*.

In book seventh, the origin and different kinds of poetry are handled more with a view to form the pupil's taste for the study of poetry, than to inspire him with the thirst of reaping fame in the doubtful field of poetic composition. Yet to those whose genius may lead them that way, the principles of poetic composition, of its several styles, and of the ornaments which it admits, cannot fail to prove useful.

The conclusion of the work treats of pronunciation, or delivery, as it respects, chiefly, public speaking; and here, as in book VI. and VII. the labours of the author's predecessors have chiefly furnished principles and illustrations.

Although Mr. Jamieson has acknowledged his obligations to the previous labours of Doctors Campbell and Blair, Lord Kames, and Mr. Alison, he is not to be regarded as a mere copyist. He has selected with judgment, and arranged with perspicuity, and his illustrations appear to us well adapted to illustrate his precepts. We know of no similar work, combining so much useful, and, indeed, elegant instruction, in a volume of such *reasonable* price. By the aid of a clear, but close type, our author has succeeded in compressing into three hundred and seventy-three duodecimo pages, what some clever book makers would have diffused through two bulky octavo volumes.

The Sacred Edict; containing Sixteen

Maxims of the Emperor Kang He, amplified by his son the Emperor Yoong Ching; together with a Paraphrase

on the whole, by a Mandarin. Translated from the Chinese original, and illustrated with Notes. By the Rev. William Milne, Protestant Missionary at Malacca. 8vo. 7s. 6d. Black, Kingsbury and Co. London, 1817.

THE Chinese are an extraordinary people; and though their indefatigable historian, Du Halde, has done much towards making known their political and civil history, religion and literature; yet, until the present time, their moral and religious writings have, in a great degree, been as "sealed books" to Europeans. Sir George Staunton first communicated the penal code of China in an English dress, and the learned and pious author of this work has conferred an additional favour on literature in his translation of the "Sacred Edict."

The Sixteen Maxims which form the ground work of this book, were delivered, in an edict, by the Emperor Kang He, the second of the present dynasty, towards the close of his life. Their nature, and the mode in which they are promulgated to the people, are thus stated by Mr. Milne.

These maxims, each of which, in the original, contains seven characters or words, were neatly written out on small slips of wood, and placed in the public offices, where they are to be seen at the present day.

The Emperor *Yong-Ching*, the son and successor of *Kang He*, wisely considering that the conciseness of these maxims would necessarily prevent their general utility, wrote an *Amplification* of them, which he published in the second year of his reign; and ordered it to be read publicly to the people, on the first and fifteenth of each month.

The style of *Yong-Ching's* publication, though not so concise as that of the ancient Chinese books, is yet considered classical; but, from its artificial structure and the length of the paragraphs or periods, it is above the capacities of most of those who have had but a common education. Hence, though classically written, the work was not calculated to produce all the benefit intended; in as much as the lower classes of people, even in countries the most enlightened, both by religion and science, do not generally profit by books of high classic taste. Under the influence of this convic-

tion, *Wang-yew-po*, superintendent of the salt revenue in the province of *Shen See*, wrote a paraphrase on the whole book and simplified the style. By numerous proverbs, quaint sayings, colloquial phrases, and provincialisms, he rendered the sense easy, and the style acceptable to the people; for in every country we find, that these qualities, though not approved by the learned, take much with others, and have a certain point and force which would, in some measure be lost, were the same ideas expressed in a more elegant and finished style.

The practice of publicly explaining the laws to the people of China, commenced in the dynasty of *Chou*; at which time, part of the first day of the month only was devoted to that purpose. At present the law is read, or should be read, twice a month, viz. on the first and fifteenth. The manner of it is as follows.—Early on the first and fifteenth of every moon, the civil and military officers, dressed in their uniform, meet in a clean, spacious, public hall. The superintendent, who is called *Lee Sang*, calls aloud "stand forth in files." They do so, according to their rank: he then says, "kneel thrice, and bow the head nine times." They kneel, and bow to the ground, with their faces towards a platform, on which is placed a board with the Emperor's name. He next calls aloud "rise and retire." They rise, and all go to a hall, or kind of chapel, where the law is usually read; and where the military and people are assembled, standing round in silence.

The *Lee-Sang* then says, "respectfully commence." The *Sze-kiang-Sang*, or orator, advancing towards an incense altar, kneels; reverently takes up the board on which the maxim appointed for the day is written, and ascends a stage with it. An old man receives the board, and puts it down on the stage, fronting the people. Then, commanding silence with a wooden rattle which he carries in his hand, he kneels and reads it. When he has finished the *Lee-Sang* calls out, "Explain such a section, or maxim, of the sacred edict." The orator stands up, and gives the sense. In reading and expounding other parts of the law, the same forms are also observed.

The moral doctrines and precepts here taught are those of the school of Confucius, or of the sect of the learned. The philosophers of this sect, since the days of Choo-foo-tsze and Ching-tsze, (in the twelfth century,) who paraphrased most of the ancient books, have, according to Mr. Milne, dege-

nerated from the simple philosophy of their master, to the extreme of scepticism; after ridiculing the idea of a created Deity, yet unable to give clear and definite views of the uncreated; professing great regard for truth, yet coolly doubting of almost every thing; and, like their ancient Grecian brethren, exposing the absurdity of idolatry, yet serving the scene and joining in it. The morality of the Sacred Edict is valuable as far as it goes; but it is certainly very defective, and is generally enforced by motives drawn from no higher source than self love or self interest. In short

It is a mere *political* morality, founded on no just view of man's relation to his Great Creator. As for the final destinies of man, it scarcely recognizes them; and certainly does not profess to make them an object. Political government is its *ne plus ultra*; the centre in which all its lines meet, and the circle beyond which they do not extend. Wherever it commences there it is sure to end. To compare this philosophy, and this morality, with those of the Gospel of Jesus, would be like placing the dim taper in competition with the meridian sun.

The subjects discussed in this curious specimen of Chinese morality are, The Duties of Children and Brothers,—Respect for Kindred—Concord among Neighbours—Importance of Husbandry—the Value of Economy—Academical Learning—False Religion exposed—On the Knowledge of the Laws—Illustrations of the principles of Good Breeding—Importance of attending to the essential Occupations—The Instruction of Youth—The Evil of False Accusing—The consequences of Hiding Deserters—The payment of the Taxes—The necessity of extirpating Robbery and Theft, and the Importance of Settling Animosities.

We shall extract the first Maxim, with its Amplification, and an extract from the paraphrase on it, as a specimen of Chinese morality.

MAXIM FIRST.—Pay just regard to Filial and Fraternal Duties, in order to give due Importance to the Relations of Life.

AMPLIFICATION.

Our sacred father, the benevolent Emperor, reigned sixty-one years; imitated his ancestors; honoured his parents; his

filial piety was inexhaustible. He commented on the *Heavou-king*; explained the text; clearly unfolded the doctrines. His precise design was, by filial piety, to govern the empire; hence the Sacred Edict commences with filial and fraternal duties. Intrusted with his mighty concerns, and reflecting on past admonitions, we have diffusely explained the sense of his instructions; and now commence by proclaiming the doctrines of filial and fraternal duty to you, soldiers and people.

Filial piety is [founded on] the unalterable statutes of heaven, the corresponding operations of earth, and the common obligations of all people. Have those who are void of filial piety never reflected on the natural affections of parents to their children?

Before leaving the parental bosom, if hungry, you could not feed yourselves; if cold, you could not put on clothes. Parents judge by the voice, and examine the features of their children; their smiles create joy; their weeping grief. On beginning to walk they leave not their steps; when sick, attempts to sleep or eat are in vain; thus nourishing and teaching them. When they come to years they give them wives, and settle them in business, exhausting their minds by planning, and their strength by labour. Parental virtue is truly great and exhaustless as that of heaven!

The son of man that would recompense one in ten thousand of the favours of his parents, should at home exhaust his whole heart; abroad exert his whole strength. Watch over his person, practise economy, diligently labour for, and dutifully nourish, them. Let him not gamble, drink, quarrel, or privately hoard up riches for his own family! Though his external manners may not be perfect, yet there should be abundant sincerity! Let us enlarge a little here: as for example, what *Tsang-tsze* says "to move unbecomingly is unfilial; to serve the prince without fidelity, is unfilial; to act disrespectfully as a Mandarin, is unfilial; to be incincere to a friend is unfilial; to be cowardly in battle, is also unfilial." These things are all comprehended in the duty of an obedient son.

* We, the original word *Chin* does not properly signify the first person plural of the personal pronoun; it is a pronoun used by the Emperor alone when speaking of himself in the singular; were any other person to use it, he would subject himself to punishment. But not knowing any synonymous English word of the singular number, the first person plural, used in a *courtly* style, seemed the best; and *Chin* is rendered by it throughout this translation.

Again, the father's eldest son is stiled viceroys of the family; and the younger brothers [after the father's death] give him the honourable appellation of family superior.

Daily, in going out and coming in, whether in small or great affairs, the younger branches of the family must ask his permission. In eating and drinking, they must give him the preference; in conversation, yield to him; in walking, keep a little behind him; in sitting and standing, take the lower place. These are illustrative of the duty of younger brothers. Even a stranger, ten years older than myself, I would serve as an elder brother; if one, five years older, I would walk with my shoulders a little behind his; how much more then ought I to act thus towards him who is of the same blood with myself! Therefore, undutifulness to parents and unbrotherly conduct are intimately connected. To serve parents and elder brothers are things equally important. The dutiful child will also be the affectionate brother; the dutiful child and affectionate brother will, in the country, be a worthy member of the community; in the camp, a faithful and bold soldier. You, soldiers and people, know that children should act filially, and brothers fraternally; but we are anxious lest the thing, becoming common to you, should not be examined, and you thus trespass the bounds of the human relations. If you can feel genuine remorse, springing from an upright heart, then exert your whole strength; from one filial and fraternal thought, proceed by gradations, till every thought be of the same stamp. Do not affect mere empty externals. Do not overlook the minutiae. Do not buy fame and purchase flattery. Be not diligent at first and slothful afterwards. Then, probably, the duties of filial piety and brotherly affection may be attended to. For the undutiful and unbrotherly, the nation has a common punishment; but punishment can restrain only those evils, the traces of which become manifest; what is done in secret is not cognizable by law. Should you be void of remorse, and throw yourselves into contempt, our heart could not endure it. Therefore warnings are often repeated. Perhaps* you, soldiers and people, will realize our wish, renovate and exalt your character; and each carry

* "Perhaps," this mode of expression is very common among the Chinese. They seldom affirm or deny, dogmatically, but prefer to express themselves in a way which they think indicates greater modesty and self-diffidence.

to the utmost, the duties of children and brothers. How lovely the virtue of the sages, which arose from the human relations! Even the doctrines of *Yao* and *Shun*, extended not beyond filial and fraternal duty! *Mung-tze* said, "were all dutiful to their parents, and respectful to their elder brothers, under heaven there would be rest." Soldiers and people! do not view this as a mere common-place address.

[Contains six hundred and thirty-two words.†]

Extract from the Paraphrase on the above.

Let us first take the doctrines of filial piety and fraternal affection, and discourse of them in the hearing of all you people. Well, what then is filial piety? It is great indeed! In heaven above, in earth below, and among men placed between, there is not one that excludes this doctrine. Well, how is this proved? Because filial piety is the breath of harmony. Observe the heavens and the earth! If they did not harmonize,* how could they produce and nourish so great multitudes of creatures? If man do not practise filial piety, he loses [his resemblance to] the harmony of nature—how then can he be accounted man?

† In works of great moment, the Chinese frequently number the characters. Many of them have a veneration for the words of their language, equal to what the Jews are said to have had for the Hebrew letters. Hence they never use any paper on which their characters are written or printed, as waste paper, or for common purposes.

* The nature of the harmony here alluded to, is not easily understood. The idea is founded on the theories of the Chinese concerning the system of the universe, and the laws of nature. Their notions on these subjects are extremely obscure and unsatisfactory. They ascribe personality to the visible heavens and the earth; and suppose that, in the production of creatures, there is a certain conjunction of the heavens and the earth, somewhat analogous to that which takes place in the generation of animals. Hence it is often said, "heaven and earth are the parents of all things;" and "heaven is the father, and earth the mother, of all things;" and "heaven covers and earth produces." With respect to this conjunction, the *Lee-ke* says, "in the first month of the spring, the celestial air descends, and the terrestrial air ascends; then a junction of the heavens and the earth takes place, by which nature is set in motion and caused to vegetate." Probably they may mean by these expressions, certain laws inherent in the physical universe, by which the proportions of cold and heat, rain and wind, &c. &c. are so regulated, as to produce all things in their proper time, and due quantity.

Let us now take the ardent affection of the heart, and the yearnings of the bowels of your parents towards you, and enlarge on them a little—When you hung in their tender embrace, were you hungry? You yourselves knew not to eat food;—Were you cold? You yourselves knew not to put on clothes. Your aged father and mother observed the features of your face, and listened to the sound of your voice. Did you smile? They were delighted. Did you weep? They were unhappy. Did you begin to walk? They followed at your heels, step by step. If you had the least degree of illness, then their sorrow was inexpressible. Tea was not tea; rice was not rice to them.* They waited [with anxiety] till you recovered: then their minds were composed. Their eyes were intent on you, watching your growth from year to year. You have no conception of how many anxious toils they bore, and of how many painful apprehensions they endured, in nourishing and in educating you. When you grew up to manhood, they gave you a wife to bear you a son. They waited in expectation, that your learning should raise you to fame. They strove to lay by a little property to enable you to set up in life. Now, which of all these things, did not require the heart of a father and mother? Can this kindness be ever fully rewarded? If you are not aware of the kindness of your parents, you have only to consider for a moment the heartfelt tenderness with which you treat your own children, and then you will know. The ancients said well, "Bring up a child, then you will know the kindness of a father and mother." But if you indeed know the kindness of your parents, why do you not go and exercise filial piety towards them? For filial piety is not a thing difficult to practise. In ancient times, in order to display filial affection, some slept on the ice, some cut the thigh, and one buried her own child.† This kind of service it

* That is they did not relish them, or know the taste.

† This refers to three persons who, it is said, remarkably distinguished themselves in the discharge of filial duty. "One slept on the ice," in order to catch a certain fish which his mother, when sick, longed to eat. Another cut out a portion of flesh from his own thigh, to mix the blood with the medicine which was to be administered to his mother; under an idea that it would prove an effectual cure, provided she knew not of it. It is said that there are some in China at the present day, who, when their parents are sick, go out into the fields at mid-day, worship towards heaven; and cut either the arm or thigh, to mix a little

would be difficult to imitate; nor is it necessary thus to act in order that it may be denominated filial piety. It only requires the heart and thoughts placed on your parents; then, all will be well. If you really would recompense their kindness, you must leave nothing undone that your powers can accomplish for the comfort and service of the aged. Better that you yourself should have little to eat and to use, and have sufficiency to give them to eat and to use; and [thus] lessen their toils. You must not gamble, nor drink wine; you must not go and fight with persons; you must not privately hoard up money for yourself, or love your own wife and children, and overlook your father and mother. What if your external motions should not exactly accord, that will by no means impede the business: internal sincerity alone is required; then you will be successful. Suppose [for example] you can give them only daily coarse vegetables and dry rice; yet cause them to eat these with pleasure:—this then is filial piety and obedience.

We shall therefore take this principle and extend its application to other things. Thus, [to give a few instances] if in your conduct, you be not correct and regular, this is throwing contempt upon your own bodies, which were handed down to you from your parents: this is not filial piety. When doing business for the government, if you do not exhaust your ideas, and exert your strength; or if, in serving the prince, you be unfaithful, this is just the same as treating your parents ill:—this is not filial piety. In the situation of an officer of government, if you do not act well, but provoke the people to scoff and rail; this is lightly to esteem the substance handed down to you from your parents:—this is not filial piety. When associating with friends, if, in speech or behaviour you be insincere; this casts disgrace on your pa-

of their own blood in their parent's medicine. "A third, buried her child." The story says that this woman was very poor, had an only child, and an aged mother, whose teeth were decayed and came out, so that she could eat nothing, but sucked the breasts of her daughter along with her child. This dutiful daughter, not being able to hire a nurse, and not having milk sufficient to nourish both, was reduced to the necessity of parting either with her mother or child. She resolved on the latter: and, while digging a grave, in which to bury the child alive, she found under ground a certain quantity of gold, which heaven had deposited there as a reward for her filial piety. Thus she was enabled to provide both for her mother and child.

rents:—this is not filial piety. If you, soldiers, when the army goes out to battle, will not valiantly and sternly strive to advance; but give persons occasion to laugh at your cowardice; this is to degrade the progeny of your parents:—this also is not filial piety. In the present age there are very many disobedient children. If their parents speak a word to them, they instantly put on a surly face; if their parents scold them, they perty answer again—if called to the east, they go to the west. Again, there are some whose wives and children are warmly clothed and fully fed, while, on the other hand, their parents are empty and suffer hunger. They rush into misery, and embarrass and disgrace their parents. They themselves transgress the law, and their parents are involved, and brought before the magistrate.*

It is needless to say that the laws of superior powers will not tolerate this description of persons; but their own children, beholding their example, will follow closely at their heels imitating them. Only observe those who have themselves been undutiful and disobedient; where did they ever bring up a good child? Do think a little—will you still not be aroused?

* "Their parents are involved," &c. This arises from the peculiar feature of the Chinese polity, viz. that of making persons mutually responsible for each other's conduct; and of extending the consequences of a man's transgression to his neighbours; especially to his relatives. Hence the law says, "whosoever shall plan sedition or rebellion, whether put into actual execution or not, shall all of them, without distinguishing the accessories from the principals, be cut in pieces. The father and grandfather of the principals, their sons and grandsons, their brothers, and all who dwell under the same roof, without distinction of surname—their uncles and nephews, whether dwelling with them or not; the males among them, from sixteen years old and upwards, not excepting the blind, lame, or decrepit, shall all be beheaded. Males belonging to them under fifteen years of age, their mothers, daughters, wives concubines and sisters; together with the wives and concubines of their sons, shall all be delivered over to the most meritorious officers of state, be domestic slaves, and their whole property confiscated to government." Vide *Lou-lee*. Canton edition.

May it not be, in a great degree, owing to this singularly severe feature of the Chinese law, that their government has continued for so many ages unchanged, as to the radical principles and great lines of it? The principle is carried through the whole of their government, and applied to small offences as well as to those that are great.

The nature of the subject must be our apology for the length of the preceding extract.

In preparing this very curious treatise for the press, Mr. Milne professes to have aimed only at fidelity; we have heard that he has attained this in an eminent degree; and he has illustrated his original authors with many important and explanatory notes. Altogether it is a most singular work, and justly claims a place in the library of every one who delights in studying the history of man.

An Essay on Capacity and Genius;

to prove that there is no original mental superiority between the most illiterate and the most learned of mankind, and that no genius whether individual or natural is innate, but solely produced by and dependent on circumstances. Also an enquiry into the nature of Ghosts, and other appearances, supposed to be supernatural, 8vo. 15s. Simpkin and Marshall, London.

The philosophy of the mind is one of the most interesting topics of investigation, to which an intelligent and thinking person can apply himself; and they who delight in such abstract speculations, will peruse this elegantly written volume with considerable pleasure. Though we cannot affirm that the ingenious author has demonstrated that there is no original mental superiority between the most illiterate and the most learned of mankind, and that genius is solely produced by and dependent on circumstances; yet we cannot but admit that he has gone *very far* towards proving this point: and he has illustrated his arguments by numerous well chosen facts, which attest at once his diligence and the extent of his researches. We regret that his reasonings are of such a nature as not to admit of an extract, without impairing their force. His strictures on the celebrated theory of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim are particularly interesting from their propriety and the humour with which they are illustrated.

The second part of this volume, which

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contains an inquiry into the nature of Ghosts, is that which will prove most amusing to the general reader. The author has shewn, that they exist *only in imagination*, and has confirmed his reasonings by a great number of Ghost stories, which, though at the time they excited no small degree of amazement and even terror in the circles where they are said to have been seen, are here rationally accounted for on philosophical principles. We yield as little credence as our author can to the various stories of ghosts and apparitions, which have been circulated among the superstitious; but we apprehend he is mistaken in his observations on the appearance of Samuel to Saul, recorded in 1 Sam. xxviii, 7—20. The context of the whole passage, critically considered, in our judgment is most decidedly against him: and if the author (should he honour our pages with a perusal) will attentively consider what the Rev. and learned Dr. Hales has written on this subject in his "Analysis of Chronology," vol. II, book I, pp. 355—360, we think he will be satisfied that the contrary opinion is correct. We mention this, not from a love of cavil, but with a sincere desire to promote the future improvement of the work, in the event of a second edition being required.

Poems, and Tales in Verse, by Mrs. Aeneas Lamont. 8vo. 6s. Ogles and Co. London, 1818.

We have so often been compelled to read trash in measured lines, by courtesy yclept Poems, that it is truly gratifying to meet with a publication which has some pretensions to the character of poetry. Such is the elegant volume now before us, which the lovers of poesy will peruse with pleasure. From the numerous allusions to Erin, which it contains, we infer that the fair authoress is a native of Ireland. A few are of a sprightly turn, but the greater part of her poems breathe a melancholy tenderness, which deeply interested us, as we perused them. We select the following from the smaller pieces, as no unfavourable specimens of the grave and the sportive.—

THE BOY AND THE BUTTERFLY,

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

'Twas in a garden sweet and gay,
A beauteous boy rovd' with delight;
Before him, in a rich display
Of colours, glittering in the ray,
A butterfly attracts his sight,

From flower to flower the fickle thing
In many a sportive ringlet flies,
And seems so lovely on the wing;
No weariness the chase can bring,
Though vainly the pursuit he tries.

Now on a pink in balmy rest,
He strives to make the prize his own;
Now on a rose's fragrant breast,
He thinks its flight he shall arrest,
But, lo! again the wanton's flown.

And still the chase no toil can bring,
Though vainly the pursuit he tries;
So tempting seems the lovely thing,
Thus seen at distance on the wing,
Still glittering in his ardent eyes.

And now his hopes to tantalize,
Behold it on a myrtle leaf;
Next on a violet bank it lies—
He steals, and with his bat he tries
To cover the gay flutterer here.

But all in vain each art and wile
To catch the beauteous playful thing;
Yet still he disregards his toil,
Its beauties still his pains beguile,
Thus seen before him on the wing.

At last the flutterer he espies,
Half buried in a tulip's bell,
He grasps the flower in glad surprize—
Within his grasp the insect dies;—
His vain regrets, his tears now tell.

Thus Pleasure, that gay butterfly,
In prospect cheers the mind;
But if too eagerly we clasp,
It perishes within our grasp,
And leaves a sting behind.

PAT'S SALUTATION:

OR,

SHAKE OF THE HAND.

In travelling this world, human nature to trace,
My brethren of each varied clime to embrace,
None to me opes his bosom in language un-
plann'd
Like Pat with his rough honest shake of the
hand.

The Frenchman—he bows, he professes, he
smiles,
And quite overpowers me with complaisant
wiles:
His fine words mean nothing, if aught I de-
mand:
How unlike then to Pat's hearty shake of the
hand!

The Spaniard so grave, with his proud lofty air,
As I rush to salute him, his mien says, Beware!
Disgusted, I turn from his Donship so grand,
And sigh for poor Paddy's *rough shake of the hand.*

The Turk, seated cross-legg'd, receives me in state,
His opium he chews, and his slaves call him great;
To his lifeless salute my heart will not expand,
But contrasts him with Pat and his *shake of the hand.*

Even John Bull himself, with his grave plodding face,
Would fain imitate his dear Chesterfield's grace;
Quit aping, my friend, such old hypocrites bland,
And study your neighbour's *warm shake of the hand.*

In China good breeding is quite at its height;
Go there, if you wish to be truly polite;
Man is *sever'd* from man by stiff forms all so grand,
But heart's drawn to heart by a *shake of the hand.*

From the smart little Greenlander under the Pole,
To where, sacred Ganges, thy silver waves roll,
No code of Politeness has e'er yet been plann'd,
To compare with the true *Irish shake of the hand.*

The 'Tales' alluded to in the title page are two in number,—one founded on an Irish legend; the other, intitled the 'Elopement, or the Court Martial,' is indeed 'a tale of modern times,' but is narrated with much skill and pathos. We will not injure it, by detailing its fable, but recommend our readers to peruse it for themselves. We anticipate that their judgment will prove to be in unison with our own: independently of their tenderness, a delicate moral taste pervades the volume, which cannot fail to approve itself to every virtuous and feeling mind.

A Miscellany of Poetry, in two parts:

Dedicated by especial permission to her Royal Highness the Duchess of York, 8vo. Hatchard, London. 1818.

This little work is the production of a young Gentleman aged 16 years, Mr. J. W. Pfeil, who having lost his sight a few years ago, has amused himself in the composition of a number of short poems, without the slightest intention of submitting them to the public. By the persuasions of partial friends they

now appear in print; many of them are extremely pretty; and making the necessary allowances for the disadvantages under which they have been composed, much praise is certainly due to the young blind bard, their author.

That the reader may judge for himself, we introduce his work by a few extracts from it.

ON BLINDNESS.

In vain for me the solar ray;
In vain for me the meadow gay
In vain fair flowerets blow;
In vain for me the liberal hand
Of Nature decks the smiling land,
And bids the landscape glow:
In vain the volume's pleasing page,
With history, or precepts sage,
Or sweet amusement fraught,
Solicits my enquiring view,
And spreads its beauties ever new,
Which erst I eager sought!

Alas! those pleasures all are o'er;
Those beauties I behold no more;
No more my sightless eye
O'er Pindus' flow'ry mount can stray,
The sweets of Nature can survey:—
I turn aside and sigh!

I hear the voice of pleasure sound;
I hear the dance's sportive round;
No sound of joy to me!
While festive forms around me flit,
Alone in pensive mode I sit,
Debarr'd festivity.

In vain the Park, the Ball, the Play,
For me their various charms display:—
Oh! ye to whom the light
Its thousand joys delight supplies,
Ye little know how high to prize
The blessedness of sight!

To shew the diversity of our youthful Poet, we subjoin a short extract from his poem of

THE REBEL, OR THE DEVIL'S BRIDGE.

When Satan escap'd from the furnace below,
And a bridge had been thrown
To our world from his own,*
On which his infernals might come and might go—

How various and vast are the devilish crew;
Which deserting in haste
Their fierce fiery waste,
Sat out with intention our globe to review.
But distant was Earth from their hellish abode;
So we can't feel amaze
At some trifling delays,
That some of the devils were long on the road,
Fell envy, and anger, the first of the train,
Set their foot on the land
Which soon felt their command,
And blood stain'd the hand of the fratricide Cain.

* See Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

This couple of Devils long worried our Sires ;
But some more of the throng
Paid a visit ere long
And every bosom inflamed with their fires !
But when further victims could no where be
found,
When the Earth was o'erflowing,
And dry land was all gone,
They took to their heels, that they might not
be drown'd.
But soon they returned, when the flood clear'd
away ;
And ambition we hear
First arriv'd in our sphere,
And Nimrod the Hunter sought men for his
prey.
Soon Cruelty follow'd, and Avarice, and
Pride —
Imps of every name
In such multitudes came,
That Tellus in evil with Tartarus vied.
Then Luxury came to the plague of poor man,
And disease, and pain,
Which compos'd a long train,
Made use of their bridge, and their torment
began.

THE INFIDEL.

There is no God the unbeliever cries ;
By chance alone my spirit here was sent ;
My powers in present joy I'll exercise ;
And scorn the thought of after punishment.
In ev'ry heedless pleasure, every crime,
Whate'er he thinks to happiness may tend,
He spends, he dissipates his precious time,
For death he deems his everlasting end,
And is he happy ? seeks he not in vain
For bliss ? must not his ev'ry appetite
Indulg'd, nor aught enjoyment to obtain
Too vile be deemed, felicity excite ?
Behold, beneath that laughing lip so gay,
A lurking something far—ah far—from joy !
Oh ! could'st thou but that bosom open lay,
The secret feelings which that heart employ :
Then soon would cease the question of surprise !
Why flies the youthful cheek the healthful
bloom ?
What dims the sparkle of those fading eyes,
And clouds e'en pleasure with a shade of
gloom ?
When one by one his dearest friends are gone ;
When still surviving he remains alone ;
How sad his state ! his prospect how forlorn !
No future life !—all are for ever flown.
Behold him when the hon'ry frost of years
Is thinly scattered o'er his brow, when death
In all his gloomy horrors close appears,
And warns him to prepare to yield his breath:
No children, whom his hand has train'd with
care
In virtue and in duty's path, are nigh,
To stay his tottering steps ; his griefs to share ;
To watch him with affection's filial eye.
And stretch'd at length upon his dying bed,
While mortal dangers bedew his pallid brow,
And racking doubts distract his aching head,
Behold the wretched unbeliever now.
No recollection now of pious deeds
Can cheer his soul, can soothe the parting
groan ;

Vol. VIII, No. 52, *Lit. Pan. N. S.* Jan. 1.

He feels the grasp of death : the world recedes,
And all is void : an awful dark unknown—
And oh ! is this his boasted happiness ?
Is this a life of enviable bliss ?
Is this a life of happy blessedness ?
A life how sad ! a death how dreadful this !

The Works of Charles Lamb, 2 vols.
small 8vo. C. and. J. Ollier, London,
1818.

Most of the pieces which are contained in these two volumes, have (we believe) appeared at different times, and several of them long before the commencement of our Journal. To many, perhaps most, of our readers, they will present all the charm of novelty; we shall therefore briefly analyse their contents. The first volume consists partly of poetry, and partly of prose. The former comprises sonnets and other poems, together with a few pieces in blank verse, many of which are truly beautiful; a few of them are composed by the author's sister. To these succeed the tragedy of '*John Woodville*,' a mixture of irregular blank verse, and puerile prose, and '*The Witch*' a dramatic sketch of the seventeenth century. The want of interest in these two pieces is relieved by the '*Curious Fragments*,' purporting to be extracted from the common place book of Robert Burton, the celebrated author of the *Anatomy of Melancholy*, and which are tolerable imitations of the style of that eccentric Writer. '*Rosamond Gray*,' the next article, is a most pathetic and interesting story, the perusal of which will gratify every reader who has a mind capable of enjoying rational and moral sentiment, and the finer feelings of the heart, which are here touched with no common skill. The '*Recollections of Christ's Hospital*' (where Mr. Lamb was educated within our 'recollection,') which conclude the first volume, pourtray the moral character of the boys educated in that noble monument of royal and individual benevolence, in a manner equally animated and correct. As we gave a sketch of this venerable establishment in the last number (pp. 1420—1428,) we shall extract a few passages from this part of Mr. Lamb's productions, in order to complete our account.

"Here neither, on the one hand, are

the youth lifted up above their family, which we must suppose liberal though reduced; nor, on the other hand, are they liable to be depressed below its level by the mean habits and sentiments which a common charity-school generates. It is, in a word, an Institution to keep those who have yet held up their heads in the world from sinking; to keep alive the spirit of a decent household, when poverty was in danger of crushing it; to assist those who are the most willing, but not always the most able, to assist themselves; to separate a child from his family for a season, in order to render him back hereafter, with feelings and habits more congenial to it, than he could even have attained by remaining at home in the bosom of it. It is a preserving and renovating principle, an antidote for the *res angusta domi*, when it presses, as it always does, most heavily upon the most ingenuous natures.

"This is Christ's Hospital; and whether its character would be improved by confining its advantages to the very lowest of the people, let those judge, who have witnessed the looks, the gestures, the behaviour, the manner of their play with one another, their deportment towards strangers, the whole aspect and physiognomy of that vast assemblage of boys on the London foundation, who freshen and make alive again with their sports the else mouldering cloisters of the old Grey Friars—which strangers who have never witnessed, if they pass through Newgate-street, or by Smithfield, would do well to go a little out of their way to see."

"For the Christ's Hospital boy feels that he is no charity-boy; he feels it in the antiquity and regality of the foundation to which he belongs; in the usage which he meets with at school, and the treatment he is accustomed to out of its bounds; in the respect, and even kindness, which his well known garb never fails to procure him in the streets of the metropolis; he feels it in his education, in that measure of classical attainments, which every individual at that school, though not destined to a learned profession, has it in his power to procure, attainments which it would be worse than folly to put it in the reach of the labouring classes to acquire; he feels it

in the numberless comforts, and even magnificences, which surround him; in his old and awful cloisters, with their traditions; in his spacious school-rooms, and in the well-ordered, airy, and lofty rooms where he sleeps; in his stately dining-hall, hung round with pictures, by Verrio, Lely, and others, one of them surpassing in size and grandeur almost any other in the kingdom;* above all, in the very extent and magnitude of the body to which he belongs, and the consequent spirit, the intelligence, and public conscience, which is the result of so many various yet wonderfully combining members. Compared with this last-named advantage, what is the stock of information, (I do not here speak of book-learning, but of that knowledge which boy receives from boy,) the mass of collected opinions, the intelligence in common, among the few and narrow members of an ordinary boarding-school?"

"The Christ's Hospital or Blue-coat boy, has a distinctive character of his own, as far removed from the abject qualities of a common charity-boy as it is from the disgusting forwardness of a lad brought up at some other of the public schools. There is *pride* in it, accumulated from the circumstances which I have described as differencing him from the former; and there is a *restraining modesty*, from a sense of obligation and dependence, which must ever keep his deportment from assimilating to that of the latter. His very garb, as it is antique and venerable, feeds his self-respect; as it is a badge of dependence, it restrains the natural petulance of that age from breaking out into overt-acts of insolence. This produces silence and a reserve before strangers, yet not that cowardly shyness which boys mewed up at home will feel; he will speak up when spoken to, but the stranger must begin the conversation with him. Within his bounds he is all fire and play; but in the streets he steals along with all the self-concentration of a young monk. He is never known to mix with other

* By Verrio, representing James the Second on his throne, surrounded by his courtiers, (all curious portraits,) receiving the mathematical pupils at their annual presentation, a custom formerly kept up on New year's-day at Court.

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boys, they are a sort of laity to him. All this proceeds, I have no doubt, from the continual consciousness which he carries about him of the difference of his dress from that of the rest of the world; with a modest jealousy over himself, lest, by over-hastily mixing with common and secular playfellows, he should commit the dignity of his cloth. Nor let any one laugh at this; for, considering the propensity of the multitude, and especially of the small multitude, to ridicule any thing unusual in dress—above all, where such peculiarity may be construed by malice into a mark of disparagement—this reserve will appear to be nothing more than a wise instinct in the Blue-coat boy. That it is neither pride nor rusticity, at least that it has none of the offensive qualities of either, a stranger may soon satisfy himself by putting a question to any of these boys; he may be sure of an answer couched in terms of plain civility, neither loquacious nor embarrassed. Let him put the same question to a parish-boy, or to one of the trencher-caps in the — cloisters, and the impudent reply of the one shall not fail to exasperate any more than the certain servility, and mercenary eye to reward, which he will meet with in the other, can fail to depress and sadden him.

“The Christ’s Hospital boy is a religious character. His school is eminently a religious foundation; it has its peculiar prayers, its services at set times, its graces, hymns, and anthems, following each other in an almost monastic coolness of succession. This religious character in him is not always untinged with superstition. That is not wonderful, when we consider the thousand tales and traditions which must circulate, with undisturbed credulity, amongst so many boys, that have so few checks to their belief from any intercourse with the world at large; upon whom their equals in age must work so much, their elders so little. With this leaning towards an over-belief in matters of religion, which will soon correct itself when he comes out into society, may be classed a turn for romance above most other boys. This is to be traced in the same manner to their excess of society with each other, and defect of mingling with the world.

Hence the peculiar avidity with which such books, as the Arabian Nights Entertainments, and others of a still wilder cast, are, or at least were in my time, sought for by the boys. I remember when some half-dozen of them set off from school, without map, card, or compass, on a serious expedition to find out “*Philip Quarll’s Island*.”

We transcribe with pleasure the following just tribute to the character of the late excellent Upper Grammar-master, the Rev. James Boyer, who died soon after it was written by our Author.

“He was a disciplinarian, indeed, of a different stamp from him whom I have just described*; but, now the terrors of the rod, and of a temper a little too hasty to leave the more nervous of us quite at our ease to do justice to his merits in those days, are long since over ungrateful were we if we should refuse our testimony to that unwearied assiduity with which he attended to the particular improvement of each of us. Had we been the offspring of the first gentry in the land, he could not have been instigated, by the strangest views of recompense and reward, to have made himself a greater slave to the most laborious of all occupations, than he did for us sons of charity, from whom, or from our parents, he could expect nothing. He has had his reward in the satisfaction of having discharged his duty, in the pleasurable consciousness of having advanced the respectability of that institution to which, both man and boy, he was attached; in the honours to which so many of his pupils have successfully aspired at both our Universities; and in the staff with which the Governors of the Hospital at the close of his hard labours, with the highest expressions of the obligations the school lay under to him, unanimously voted to present him.”

The second volume contains a series of Essays on the Tragedies of Shakspeare,—Characters of Dramatic Writers, his contemporaries,—Specimens from the writings of Fuller,—on the character and genius of Hogarth, and on the poetical works of George Wither; together with a variety of Letters under assumed signatures, (both grave and spor-

* Mr. Perry, a former Steward of Christ’s Hospital.

tive,) which were originally published in the 'Reflector,' and lastly a lively dramatic piece, intitled, 'Mr. H. a farce in two acts,' on which the public pronounced sentence of *condemnation* in December 1816.

Of this volume, we consider the Essays as by far the best pieces. They evince much sound criticism, and moral taste, particularly those on the Tragedies of Shakspeare, and on the character of Hogarth. From the latter we are tempted to transcribe the following parallel between Shakspeare's *Timon of Athens* and Hogarth's series of Pictures, intitled, 'The Rake's Progress.'

"The story, the moral, in both is nearly the same. The wild course of riot and extravagance, ending in the one with driving the Prodigal from the society of men into the solitude of the deserts, and in the other with conducting the Rake through his several stages of dissipation into the still more complete desolations of the mad-house, in the play and in the picture are described with almost equal force and nature. The levee of the Rake, which forms the subject of the second plate in the series, is almost a transcript of Timon's levee in the opening scene of that play. We find a dedicating poet, and other similar characters, in both.

"The concluding scene in the *Rake's Progress* is perhaps superior to the last scenes of *Timon*. If we seek for something of kindred excellence in poetry, it must be in the scenes of Lear's beginning madness, where the King and the Fool and the Tom-o'-Bedlam conspire to produce such a medley of mirth checked by misery, and misery rebuked by mirth; where the society of those 'strange bed-fellows' which misfortunes have brought Lear acquainted with, so finely sets forth the destitute state of the monarch, while the lunatic bans of the one, and the disjointed sayings and wild but pregnant allusions of the other, so wonderfully sympathize with that confusion, which they seem to assist in the production of, in the scenes of that 'child-changed father.'

"In the scene in Bedlam, which terminates the *Rake's Progress*, we find the same assortment of the ludicrous with the terrible. Here is desperate

madness, the overturning of originally strong thinking faculties, at which we shudder, as we contemplate the duration and pressure of affliction which it must have asked to destroy such a building;—and here is the gradual hortless lapse into idiocy of faculties, which at their best of times never having been strong, we look upon the consummation of their decay with no more of pity than is consistent with a smile. The mad taylor, the poor driveller that has gone out of his wits (and truly he appears to have had no great journey to go to get past their confines) for the love of *Charming Betty Careless*,—these half-laughable, scarce-pitiable objects take off from the horror which the principal figure would of itself raise, at the same time that they assist the feeling of the scene by contributing to the general notion of its subject:—

Madness, thou chaos of the brain,
What art, that pleasure giv'st, and pain?
Tyranny of Fancy's reign!
Mechanic Fauey, that can build
Vast labyrinths and mazes wild,
With rule disjointed, shapeless measure,
Fill'd with horror, fill'd with pleasure!
Shapes of horror, that would even
Cast doubts of mercy upon heaven.
Shapes of pleasure, that, but seem,
Would split the shaking sides of spleen*.

"Is it carrying the spirit of comparison to excess to remark, that in the poor kneeling weeping female, who accompanies her seducer in his sad decay, there is something analogous to Kent, or Caius, as he delights rather to be called, in *Lear*,—the noblest pattern of virtue which even Shakspeare has conceived,—who follows his royal master in banishment, that had pronounced his banishment, and forgetful at once of his wrongs and dignities, taking on himself the disguise of a menial, retains his fidelity to the figure, his loyalty to the carcass, the shadow, the shell and empty husk of Lear?"

Want of room alone prevents us from transcribing any further extracts of this masterly Essay.

What is indifferent in Mr. Lamb's elegantly printed volumes, we have candidly pointed out. So much, however, remains, that is truly excellent and instructive, that we cannot but recommend

* Lines inscribed under the plate.

his 'Works' as an agreeable companion to every one who is capable of enjoying good criticism and correct feeling, clothed in neat and simple language.

Anecdotes of Remarkable Insects; selected from Natural History, and interplates with Poetry. Illustrated with 3 Cuts. 18mo. By Joseph Taylor. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, London. 1818.

A very pleasing and judicious compilation from the best authors, and admirably calculated to convey to the juvenile mind, an accurate idea of the Wonders of the Insect Creation.

* * Since our account of *Mr. Fearon's Work on America*, page 1808, was printed off, we have received from a correspondent in that country various interesting particulars relative to its Internal State, Literature, &c. which we shall communicate to our readers early in our next number.

Literary Register.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers, are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post paid, on or before the 19th day of each month, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for this department of the work.

BOOKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

FINE ARTS.

No. 7 of Neale's Illustrated History of Westminster Abbey will be published the beginning of February, 1819.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A new part of Lackington and Co's Catalogue will be published in a few days, containing a very large collection of Grammars, Dictionaries and Lexicons, critical and bibliographical works, the Greek and Latin Classics, their translations, and books in the French, Italian, Spanish, and other foreign languages.

BIOGRAPHY.

Mr. W. C. Oulton is preparing for publication *Authentic and Impartial Memoirs of Her late Majesty*, interspersed with anecdotes of the Royal Family, and other illustrious personages.

The Rev. P. Bliss completes the old work of the *Athenæ Oxoniensis*, by the publication of a fourth volume, which is very nearly ready; he then proceeds upon the continuation.

EDUCATION.

Mr. Edwards, author of *The First Principles of Algebra*, (noticed in our number for September last) is preparing for publication a *Treatise on Greek and Latin Prosody*.

The same author has also in the press, a *Course of Philosophical Lectures*, and a *Dissertation on Fluxions*.

The editor of the Bible Class Book has availed himself of the suggestions of several well informed persons, and has proceeded to the press with a new edition of the work, which he hopes to render acceptable to schoolmasters and serious families.

Dr. Mavor has conferred a further obligation upon the rising generation, by announcing a new Series of Catechisms upon useful and important subjects—new editions of the former collections being also in the press.

Exercises on the Etymology, Syntax, Idioms, and Synonyms of the Spanish Language, by L. J. Mac-Henry, 3d edition.

HISTORY.

Memorials, or the Memorable Things that fell out within the Island of Britain from 1638 to 1684. By the Rev. Robert Law, edited from the MS. by Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, Esq. 4to.

A Statistical, Political, and Historical Account of the United States of America, from the period of the first establishments to the present day, on a new plan. By D. B. Warden, 3 vols. 8vo, with maps.

LAW.

An Abridgement of the Statutes relative to the Revenue of Excise in Great Britain, methodically and alphabetically digested, 3d edition, revised, and brought down to the end of the session of Parliament, 1818. By James Hue, collector of excise, 8vo.

Mr. Roscoe has in the press, a work on Penal Jurisprudence and the Reformation of Criminals, which will include an inquiry into the motives, ends, and limits of human punishments.

MEDICINE.

Mr. Edward Percival will soon publish, *Practical Observations on the Pathology, Treatment, and Prevention of Typhus Fever*.

Sir Gilbert Blane will soon publish, a *Treatise on Medical Logic*, founded on practice, with facts and observations.

Mr. John Felton has in the press, *Observations on the Construction and Principal of Instruments for the removal of muscular contraction of the limbs, distortion of the spine, &c.*

Mr. John Power is printing, a *Treatise on Midwifery*, developing a new principle by which labour is shortened, and the sufferings of the patient alleviated.

Shortly will be published, in 8vo. *Cases, with observations on wry neck; on the reduction of luxation of the shoulder joint; on the operation for hare lip; on cartilaginous substances of the knee joint; on aneurism, and on the use of the extract of*

Stramonium. By John Kirby, A. B. member, and one of the censors of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

Preparing for publication, *Observation on Inflammation of the Mucous Membrane of the Organs of Respiration, illustrative of the Pathology and Treatment of Bronchial inflammation, cough, whooping-cough, measles, catarrh, and those affections resembling pulmonary consumption, &c. &c. &c. exemplified by cases, dissections, and coloured engravings of the morbid appearances.* By Thomas Alcock, Surgeon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wm. Berry, Esq. late of the College of Arms, is preparing for publication, the *Heraldic Cyclopædia, or Dictionary of Heraldry.*

A second volume of the *Letters of Horace Walpole*, in royal 4to. will soon appear.

A Prospectus has been sometime in circulation of a new Weekly Paper, to be entitled the *Caledonian, or Scottish Historical and Political Investigator*, which will appear early in January, 1819, at the cheap rate of four pence each number, for the purpose of diffusing more extensively a knowledge of the progress, so remarkable, and so unusually interesting, of literature, agriculture, arts, science, manners, poetry, music, and political opinions in Scotland.

A Prospectus is likewise in circulation announcing a new County Paper, entitled "*The Cambridge Independent Press, and Hertford Mercury*;" professing strict independence in giving a weekly digest of Literature, Agriculture, and Politics.

NOVELS.

Saint Patrick, a national tale of the fifth century. By an Antiquary, 4 vols. 12mo.

Coquetry, a novel, 3 vols. 12mo.

Tales of My Landlord, third series. Collected and arranged by Jedediah Cleishbotham, schoolmaster and parish clerk of Ganderclough, 4 vols. 12mo.

Miss Spence, author of *Letters from the Highlands, &c.* will soon publish, in 3 vols. a *Traveller's Tale of the last Century.*

NUMISMATICS.

The *Annals of the Coinage of the United Kingdom*, from the earliest records to the present time, by the Rev. R. Ruding, have been delayed in consequence of the accession of much additional and valuable matter; they will, however, be published in the month of February, and be completed in five 8vo. vols. with a 4to vol. of plates, bringing the engraved series down to the recent issue of sovereigns and crown pieces.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Facts and Observations toward forming a New Theory of the Earth. By William Knight, LL. D. Belfast, 8vo.

Mr. Parkinson is preparing for the press, a Familiar Introduction to the Study of Fossils.

POETRY.

Parliamentary Letters, and other Poems, by **Qin the Corner**, author of *Epistles from Bath*, will soon appear.

Mr. W. H. Harrison will soon publish, an historical poem, in three cantos, entitled *Moutfort.*

A new poem entitled *The Widow of the City of Nain*, will speedily be published, by a Member of the University of Cambridge, to which will be subjoined the *Song of a Captive Jew in Babylon*, and other smaller pieces.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

An Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Public Wealth, and into the Means and Causes of its Increase. By the Earl of Lauderdale, 2d edition, with additions, 8vo.

Early in February next will be published, a *Defence of the Poor Laws*, with a plan for the Suppression of Mendicancy and the Establishment of Universal Parochial Benefit Societies. By Samuel Roberts, author of the *State Lottery, a dream.*

THEOLOGY.

Speedily will be published, in one vol. 8vo. *Plain and Practical Sermons.* By the Rev. John Boudier, M.A. vicar of St. Mary's, Warwick, and domestic chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Warwick.

Sermons, by the Rev. C. R. Maturin, curate of St. Peter's, Dublin, 8vo.

The Rev. Dr. Wm. Brown has a work in the press, on *Jewish Antiquities and Ceremonies*, in 2 vols. 8vo.

The Rev. T. Watson, author of *Evidences of a Future State*, will soon publish, *Various Views of Death and its Circumstances.*

Mr. R. Satchwell has in the press, in imperial 4to. *Scripture Costume*, exhibited in a series of coloured engravings, accompanied with biographical and historical sketches.

Monumental Pillars, or a Collection of Remarkable Instances of the Judgment, Providence, and Grace of God, accompanied with a suitable reflection. By the Rev. Thomas Young, author of an *Essay on Sanctification*, 2d edit. 12mo.

In the press, and speedily will be published, *The Fountain of Life opened, or a display of Christ in his essential and mediatorial Glory.* By the late John Flavel. To be printed uniform with *Beddome's Short Discourses.*

Also the whole *Works of the Rev. John Flavel*, with a fine portrait of the author, forming 6 large vols. in demy 8vo.

The Rev. James Townley, author of *Bi-*

blical Anecdotes, has nearly ready for the press, Illustrations of Biblical Literature, exhibiting the History of the Sacred Writings, from the earliest to the present period.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The continuation of Sir Richard Hoare's History of Ancient Wiltshire, is committed to the press, and will be published in the spring; the plates will be very numerous, and the execution of them surpasses those already given.

Shortly will be published, a Graphic and Historical Description of the City of Edinburgh, comprising a series of views of its most interesting remains of antiquity, public buildings and picturesque scenery. The drawings have been made by T. and H. S. Storer, who will likewise engrave the plates. The second series of the Tales of My Landlord, just published, contains many remarks on the subjects to be engraved for this work, which will afford an interesting illustration to those popular tales.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

The African Association will soon publish, the late Mr. Burkhardt's Travels in Nubia, performed in 1813, with a life of the author, and a portrait.

BOOKS PUBLISHED.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A Catalogue of Old Books, in the Ancient and Modern Languages, and various classes of literature, for the year 1818; in which are comprised several valuable libraries, recently purchased in this country and on the continent, particularly the celebrated one of J. M. M. Gasparoli, a noble graduated Canon of the Cathedral Church of Notre Dame, at Antwerp. To be sold at the affixed prices, by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, Paternoster row, 8vo. 7s.

BIOGRAPHY.

An Account of the Life, Ministry, and Writings of the late Rev. John Fawcett, D.D. who was Minister of the Gospel 54 years, comprehending many particulars relative to the revival and progress of religion in Yorkshire and Lancashire, and illustrated by copious extracts from the diary of the deceased, from his extensive correspondence, and other documents, with a portrait, 8vo. 12s.

Political and Literary Anecdotes of His Own Times. By Dr. William King, principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, crown 8vo. 8s. 6d.

CHEMISTRY.

An Account of the History and Present

State of Galvanism. By John Bostock, M.D. F.R.S. 8vo. 7s.

The Elements of Experimental Chemistry. By William Henry, M.D. F.R.S. The eighth edition, corrected and enlarged, comprehending all the recent discoveries, with plates, 8vo. £1. 1s.

A Companion to the Globes, comprising the various problems that may be performed by the globes, preceded by the subjects to which they refer, and accompanied by more than 1000 examples and recapitulatory exercises, &c. To which is added, a concise astronomical Introduction, and an Appendix, containing a derivation of the sun and planets, with a brief history of the constellations, for the use of schools and private families. By R. T. Linington, private teacher, 12mo. 4s. 6d.

* * A Key to the above, 2s. sewed.

Enchiridion Lyricum, or a Guide to Lyric Verse, composed for the use of schools, being a sequel to Steps to Sense Verses. By the Rev. J. Hill, A.M. 12mo. 3s.

Affection's Gift to a Beloved Godchild, By M. H. With an elegant frontispiece, foolscap 8vo. 4s. 6d. boards.

Questions and Answers on the Catechism of the Church of England, adapted to the capacities of children, with short exhortations, prayers and Scripture proofs. By the Rev. William Marsh, A.M. vicar of St. Peter's, Colchester, 12mo. 6d.

HISTORY.

A Narrative of the Expedition which sailed from England in 1817, to join the South American Patriots, comprising every particular connected with its formation, history, and fate; with observations and authentic information, elucidating the real character of the contest, mode of warfare, state of the armies, &c. By James Hackett, first lieutenant in the late Venezuela artillery brigade. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

The Life of Mary, Queen of Scots, drawn from the state papers, with six subsidiary Memoirs—1. Of the Calumnies concerning the Scottish Queen—2. Memoirs of Francis II.—3. Of Lord Darnley—4. Of James, Earl Bothwell—5. Of the Earl of Murray—6. of Secretary Maitland. By George Chalmers, F.R.S. S.A. illustrated by ten plates of medals, portraits and views, 2 vols. 4to. £3. 15s. 6d.

Historical Memoirs of the English Catholics, and Historical Minutes respecting the Irish and Scottish Catholics since the Reformation. By Charles Butler, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 4s.

MEDICINE.

Physiological and Medical Researches into the Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment

of Gravel. Translated from the French of F. Magendie, M.D. Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, &c. &c. at Paris, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

On the Mimoses, or a Descriptive, Diagnostic, and Practical Essay on the Affections usually denominated Dyspeptic, Hypochondriac, Bilious, Nervous, Hysterical, Spasmodic, &c. By Marshall Hall, M.D. 8vo. 6s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Evening Amusements, or the Beauties of the Heavens Displayed, in which several striking appearances to be observed in various evenings in the heavens, during the year 1819, are described. By Wm. Freund, Esq. M.A. 12mo. 3s.

NOVELS.

Undine, a fairy romance. Translated from the original German of Baron de la Motte Fouque, by George Lorne, A. B. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Charenton, or the Follies of the Age, a philosophical romance. By M. D. Lourdoux. Translated from the French, with plates, 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards.

Principle and Passion, 2 vols. 12mo. 10s. boards.

The Bard of the West, commonly called Eman ac Knuck, or Ned of the Hills, an Irish historical romance, founded on facts of the seventh century. By Mrs. Peck, 3 vols. 12mo. 15s. boards.

A Year and a Day, a novel. By Madame Panache, 2 vols. 12mo. 12s. boards.

Castles in the Air, or the Whims of My Aunt, a novel. By the Authoress of Dunethvin, or a Visit to Paris, 2 vols. 12mo. 15s. boards.

Nightmare Abbey. By the author of Headlong Hall, 12mo. 6s. 6d. boards.

Don Quixote, highly illustrated from pictures by Mr. Smirke, a new edition, elegantly printed in four volumes 8vo. £8 8s. boards; a limited number thereof, with early impressions of the plates, on royal paper, £15. 15s. boards, and a few copies with proof impressions of the plates, on India paper, in 4to. £26. 5s. boards.

POETRY.

The Adventures of Johnny Newcome in the Navy, a poem, in four cantos. By Alfred Burton, with sixteen plates, by Rowlandson, from the author's designs, 8vo. £1. 1s. boards.

Miscellaneous Poems, extracted from the records of the Circulation Club at Edinburgh. By Andrew Duncan, Sen. M.D. & P. secretary to that Society, 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Night, a descriptive poem, in four books, foolscap 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards.

The Minstrel of the Glen, and other

poems. By Henry Stebbing, 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards.

The Dream of Youth, a poem, foolscap 8vo. 4s. 6d. boards.

THEOLOGY.

Lectures on the Principles and Institutions of the Roman Catholic Religion, with an Appendix, containing historical and critical illustrations. By Joseph Fletcher, M.A. 2d edition, corrected and enlarged, 8vo. 9s. boards.

The Young Christian's Cyclopædia, or Compendium of Christian Knowledge, consisting of a series of lessons in morality, virtue, and religion, intended as a class book at school, especially for the use of Sunday Schools. By J. Baxter, of Barkisland School, near Halifax, 12mo. 5s. 6d. bound.

The Duty of imitating Departed Worth, a Sermon, occasioned by the death of the late Rev. Robert Balfour, D.D. preacher in Albion Street Chapel, Glasgow, October 25, 1818. By Ralph Wardlaw. Prefixed to the Sermon is a Sketch of the Character of Dr. Balfour, 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Sermons Selected from the most Eminent Divines of the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries, abridged and rendered in a modern and appropriate style. By the Rev. Edward Atkins Bray, vicar of Tavistock, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The necessity of Death, illustrated and enforced, occasioned by the Death of her late Majesty the Queen. By the Rev. R. Newman, Feversham, 8vo.

A set of Engravings, from the Designs of Corbould and Riley, adapted to illustrate the Old and New Testaments, royal 4to. £1 1s. sewed.

The Life of Jesus Christ, including his Apocryphal History, from the spurious gospels, unpublished manuscripts, &c. 8vo. 7s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A Second Memoir on Babylon, containing an inquiry into the correspondence between the ancient descriptions of Babylon and the remains still visible on the site. Suggested by the "Remarks" of Major Rennel, published in the *Archæologia*. By Claudius James Rich, Esq. with plates, royal 8vo. 10s.

Annals of Aberdeen, from the Reign of King William the Lion to the end of the year 1818, with an account of the city, cathedral, and university of Old Aberdeen. By William Kennedy, Esq. Advocate, Aberdeen, 2 vols. 4to. £4. 4s. boards.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

A Classical Tour through Italy and Sicily, tended to illustrate some districts which have not been described by Mr. Eustace, in his *Classical Tour*. By Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. 4to. £2. 2s.

Foreign Literary Gazette.

AUSTRIA.

Society of Rural Economy, at Vienna.

This Society held a public sitting at the close of the month of December 1817, under the Presidency of its Protector, the Arch Duke John.

The meeting was opened by a Report from the Society's Committee for adjudging the prizes to different candidates on various subjects: principally on the improvement and commerce of wools.—Experiments on the multiplication of seed grain; and whether the density of the seed does not influence the produce.—On the culture of white clover, as food for sheep.

Sir John Sinclair having sent to this Society his Code of Agriculture,—on a Report from the Secretary, the Society came to a Resolution, that it be translated into German, accompanied with practical observations suited to the countries which form the Austrian Empire.

This compliment to the labours of our intelligent and worthy compatriot will not be lost on the British Public.

The rest of the sitting was occupied in inspecting models of implements, a collection of plants of the country, specimens of wool, &c. &c.

Schools for Greek Youths.

The Institution for the Education and instruction of Greek Youths not Catholics of the Austrian Empire, has been transferred from Szent Endreer to the town of Zambar, according to the wishes of the Illyrian Community, which has long deaired this change, and has ceded in perpetuity the places and buildings required; and also has furnished sufficient funds for supporting the schools and their interior establishment. The inauguration of this Greek School took place Nov. 3, 1816.

Museum for Moravia and Silesia; formed at Brunn.

This Museum was begun a few years ago under the patronage and by the exertions of Counts Aversperg, and Salm Reiforscheid, and was continued and organized under the direction of Count Mitrowsky, the governor of these provinces. The place for a Depository, with its conveniences was furnished by the munificence of the Cardinal Archbishop of Olmutz; and this donation has been confirmed by the Emperor, who also allowed the institution to distinguish itself by his name, the Museum of Francis.

VOL. VIII. No. 52. N. S. Lit. Pan. Jan. 1.

The plan of this establishment includes the History and Antiquities of Moravia and Austrian Silesia, the Statistics of the Country, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Chemistry, Rural Economy, especially the practical part of it, and Technology.

Museum of Troppau in Austrian Silesia.

In addition to the foregoing establishment, as the means of promoting Science, we have to report the present state of the Museum at Troppau, which was founded some few years back, by voluntary Contributions. The first book that was given to it by way of beginning the library, in 1814, was Dr. Kränitz's *Economic Encyclopedia* in 107 volumes 8vo.:—at the close of 1816 the number of volumes exceeds 5,000.

To this Library are added an *Ornithological Collection*; comprizing the birds of the country, with their eggs and nests.—A Collection of *Shells and Petrifications*, is in great forwardness; and a Collection of *Amphibia* and of *Insects*, is begun.—The *Botanical Cabinet* includes nearly twelve hundred species of plants of the country, classed according to the Linnean system.—That of *Mineralogy* is classed according to Werner's method.—There is also a Cabinet of Models and machines: with the rudiments of a Cabinet of Medals, containing twelve hundred pieces.

BAVARIA.

The *Concordat*, or Convention of the Court of Rome with Bavaria, was published at Rome, in 1817, from the printing office of the Apostolic Chamber, under the title of

*Sanctissimi Domini nostri Pii, Dio. Provi-
dentia Papa, Septimi, ALLOCUTIO habita
in Consistorio secreto die xv. novemb. 1817.
Item CONVENTIO inter Sanctitatem suam,
et Seren. Regem Bavarie, nec non LIT-
TERE APOSTOLICE, quibus eadem Con-
ventio confirmatur, et INDULTUM nominandi
ad octo ecclesias ditionis Bavaricæ favore
ipsius Regis. Romæ. 1817. 36 pag. in fol.*

The first article is expressed in these terms:

*Religio Catholica, Apostolica, Romana, in toto
Bavaricæ regno terrisque ei subjectis sarta
tectæ conservabitur, cum iis juriibus et præ-
rogativis, quibus frui debet ex Dei ordina-
tione et canonicis sanctionibus.*

Ancient Representative Constitution.

We have repeatedly alluded to the increasing spirit in favour of Representative Government, throughout Germany. This is the less to be wondered at when it is recollected, that such was the ancient form of the Germanic States; of which we have one instance in the States of Bavaria.

The History of these Representative States has lately been published by Dr Ignatius Rudhart, under the title of *Geschichte der Landstaende*, &c. in two volumes, containing nearly 700 pages, Heidelberg, 1817.

The author divides the entire history into four books; of which he allots two to each volume.

In the first book he traces the history of the origin and progress of these States, and of the establishment of the Bavarians in the country, to A. D. 1430. The second book contains the history of the States as a public assembly from 1430 to 1508. The third book describes the causes of the decline of the authority of the States, from 1508 to 1560. In the last section of this book the author says, that Duke William acknowledged the rights of the States, *generally*; but, that in particular cases he endeavoured to prevent the exercise of those rights, under various pretexts; and availed himself of their counsels only in cases to which he could form no plausible opposition. After having developed the plans followed by the Sovereigns to supersede the authority of the States, and to become independent on them, Dr. R. narrates their gradual abrogation, from 1550 to 1808.

The author shews that the unlimited power of the Sovereigns of Bavaria lasted from 1651 to 1745: from which date he begins the history of modern times. "The Constitutional Act for the whole kingdom, published May 1, 1808, announced instead of a representation of the States individually, a representation, in general; and declared the former representation abolished."

At the end of the work are maxims addressed by the present king to his son the Prince Royal: among them are the following—The duty of the Sovereign consists not in the degrading of his people, but in their protection.—A Prince should never will any thing that is contrary to the law.—The most substantial domination is that which is the most simple, and the most easy to those who are governed.—Dissipation is the mother of poverty, &c. &c.

States of Wirtemberg, proceedings of.

Though somewhat out of its order, we shall here place another instance of the interest taken by the German people in the Representative form of Government. We presume not to decide between the King and his States, now (or lately) in opposition; but merely record the following Documents.

The differences between the states of Wirtemberg, have been matters of pub-

lic notoriety, and have appeared in our public journals. Somewhat of a more permanent form has been given, under the authority of the assembly itself, to its proceedings: the Editor is Dr. Schott. The subject has occupied several publications, we shall distinguish three of them.

1. *Verhandlungen*, &c. Debates and Transactions of the Assembly of the States of Wirtemberg, during the year 1815—1816; containing 33 Sections. 2. The Continuation; Sections 34 to 38: with supplements. 3. *Darstellung des Betragens*, &c. Exposition of the conduct of the States from March 15 to May 18, 1815, *no place printed at, marked*. To this has succeeded a volume of 276 pages, containing the griefs of the country: also, a view of the debates to the day of adjournment; July 28, 1815.

FRANCE.

We think it our duty to recall the attention of the Public to the exertions making in France to excel in Manufactures: the following list of prizes for promoting this object, shews the importance attached to it.

THE SOCIETY OF ENCOURAGEMENT FOR NATIONAL INDUSTRY, in its last sitting pointed out those subjects which had not yet been brought to that perfection which would justify the assignment of prizes to competitors: viz. The manufacture of sewing needles: the prize 5,000 francs. 2. The preparation of flax and hemp without soaking: prize 1,500 francs. 3. For silvering the backs of looking glasses by a new method: prize 2,400 francs. 4. For dyeing wools scarlet by means of madder, without the use of cochineal. 5. For the composition of artificial diamonds and precious stones: 1,200 francs. 6. For the preservation of alimentary substances according to M. Appert's process: prize 2,000 francs. 7. For the best mode of salting provisions: prize 2,000 francs. 8. For the construction of a wind-mill suitable to country purposes: prize 4,000 francs. 9. For planting the Northern pine: prize 1,500 francs. 10. For planting the Scotch pine: prize 1,000 francs.

Among the prizes distributed on this occasion—one of 2,000 francs to M. Schweighmæuser a Physician at Strasburgh, for the fabrication of vases of cast iron coated internally. Another of 3,000 francs for making in cast iron divers utensils which have hitherto been made in wrought iron, or in copper. Medals of gold and silver were also distributed for various improvements; among others, for preparing furs used in hat-making, without mercury.

The prizes proposed refer to the following objects. 1. A prize of 1,000 *frances* for the completion and perfecting of the *moria* [a machine for raising water.] 2. A prize of 3,000 *frances* for the construction of a water-mill, different from any now in use. 3. A prize of 600 *frances* for a mill for cleaning Indian corn. 4. Two prizes, one of 3,000 *frances*, the other of 1,500 *frances* for the establishment of wells for obtaining water by filtration. 5. A prize of 1,500 *frances* for the preparation of materials adapted to the Art of Engraving. 6. A prize of 2,000 *frances* for the discovery of a matter that may be cast in a mould like plaster of Paris, and of more than equal durability. 7. Two prizes, one of 3,000 *frances*, the other of 1,500 *frances* for the manufacture of Russia leather. 8. A prize of 2,000 *frances* to the maker of that Hydraulic press that shall have been substituted for the ordinary presses of oil and wine.

It is observed, that the whole amount of the prizes proposed by the Society is no less than 76,600 *frances*: a greater sum than has ever been devoted by any similar Institution, to the purpose of improving the Arts, and invigorating national industry: a sum, we take leave to say, that cannot fail of prompting some among the many ingenious Frenchmen who study the various branches of their Art with diligence and intelligence, to direct their inventive talents to useful, and perhaps, to brilliant discoveries.

The FRENCH ACADEMY proposes as the subject for a prize to be given Aug. 25, 1819—the *Institution of a Jury in France*:—a medal of 1,500 *frances*. Another prize of 1,200 *frances* has been proposed by a gentleman who conceals his name, the subject of which is to be a poem on the advantages of the system of mutual instruction, [Bell and Lancaster.]

The Society of Agriculture and Commerce for the Department of the Marne, proposes a gold medal value 300 *frances*, to the author of the most satisfactory Memoir on the question—"What are the best means to prevent scarcity of corn, and too great variations in its price; regard being had to the resources of France?" This question is certainly of the first importance: while reward is due to those who raise one of the chief supports of life,—we mean something more than returns ensuring bare existence, regard is also due to the steadiness of that reward; and to the powers and habits of the community that depends on this supply for daily bread.

The Royal Society of Arras proposes gold medals to the best answers to the fol-

lowing questions:—"What methods should be taken to introduce the cultivation of potatoes, on a large scale, into the different courses of crops, in rotation, now practiced in the Department of Calais; and what would be the advantages resulting from such introduction?"—"What are the cheapest means of obtaining a substitute for thatch, for the purpose of covering the habitations of labourers in the country? or at least of obviating the inconveniences, and the dangers to which thatch is liable?" We believe that no ingenuity whatever can remedy the danger attending thatch in case of fire: the use of it has lately much decreased in our own country; and slate or tile are now its substitutes, though found to be not equally warm or temperate.

The Royal Academy of Sciences of Rouen, has proposed, as a prize subject, "What are the means, independent of Wedgwood's *pyrometer*, by which the higher degrees of heat may be measured with all possible accuracy,—with special reference to what is required by the Artisans in glass works, the finishing of pottery, china-ware, metallurgy, &c. and, in short, of whatever passes through the furnace or melting pot." It must be acknowledged that many pieces are spoilt for want of being sufficiently baked or burned: while too long exposure to heat, or to too high degrees of heat, is no less disadvantageous, and expenditure in mere waste.

The Royal Academy of Sciences at Marseilles proposes a prize of a gold medal, value 600 *frances*, to the best Memoir on the disease known by the name of the *black*, which attacks and exhausts the Olive tree; and which after some years, becoming more frequent and more obstinate, threatens to deprive Provence of one of its most valuable productions. This question is undoubtedly, of great interest, in a country where the cultivators depend on the olive-tree for the payment of their rents: it is remarkable enough, that this danger should become so serious to the olive, at a time when our apple-trees are supposed to be almost in their last stage of existence.

Acknowledgement of British Merit.

At the sittings of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, on the 16th ultimo, a report was read on "*An Essay on the Dry Rot, by Robert M'William, Architect*;" and on the 23d, the Secretary, Mons. Cuvier, addressed and transmitted to the author, an acknowledgement of the receipt of the work by the Academy, and of the proceeding that had in consequence taken place; intimating to him, that it was on

account of the importance of the objects of which he had treated, and of his scientific researches, that the Academy had been led to have the analysis (*compte verbal*) made out; adding, that though it was contrary to their usage to deliver to authors a copy of their Reports on printed works, the Academy had made an exception in his favour, and directed their Secretary to present him with a copy of this Report, and to thank him for having made them acquainted with a work, the interest and instruction of which were such as had induced them to give it an honourable place in the library of the Institute.

GERMANY.

Affinity of European Languages.

We consider this subject as being of importance to a right understanding of the Early History of Europe. Some time ago, we reported the work compiled under the auspices of the Empress Catherine II. of Russia, in which an attempt was made to form a *Comparative Vocabulary of all the Languages of the Earth*; a subject, certainly, not to be lightly treated. M. J. G. Arndt, one of the literati to whom that task was committed, has lately published at Frankfort, in 1 vol. 8vo. 1818, what may be considered as in part a sequel to that Vocabulary. *Ueber den Ursprung, &c.* an Essay on the Origin and the Affinities of the different languages of Europe. In this work the author explains his ideas on the affinity of languages, generally, on which subject his researches have been continual, and have much novelty. The first part of the Work includes beside languages of Europe, remarks on those of Asia, and on some of those of Africa. The second contains illustrations and evidences of national languages, derived from History, and the earliest Historians; and finally a Comparative view of fifteen words in two hundred languages. The whole is on the plan of the Great Russian Vocabulary.

ITALY.

The use of an *Index Expurgatorius* has been to excite curiosity, rather than to suppress it: and those who are curious to know, among other things, what books his Holiness forbids to his disciples, will not be surprised to learn that in the Appendix of *libri proscripti*, which comes down to the end of September 1817, (printed by the presses of the Apostolic Chamber) are—The History of the Bible Society: published at Naples, 1817.—The History of the Inquisition, by Francisco Beccatini. Milan 1818.—The elements of Commerce, by the Abbate Antonio Genovesi, at Bas-

sano.—Memoir on the Consecration of Bishops in Sicily, Palermo. 1813.—Collection of the Addresses of several Bishops, and Chapter in Italy, professing their adherence to the address printed at Paris, Jan. 6, 1811, under the name of the Metropolitan Chapter of that city.

Among the English works prohibited are Cooper's Letters on the State of the Catholics in England. In Germany was published at Ulm, in the German language, Annals of Catholic Theology and Ecclesiastical Jurisprudence from the year 1807 to 1815.—This also is prohibited.

We are not surprised that the History of the Bible Society is proscribed, as that, might occasion an unpleasant suffusion in the countenance of the stoutest champion of the Romish faith: while the History of the Inquisition, it must be confessed, is absolutely unfit for popular perusal, unless in *terrorem*, by Heretics: but why some of the others are thus distinguished, we cannot divine: but must now satisfy our stimulated curiosity by ordering the books to be procured without delay.

Titian's Life and Works.

In our last we noticed the publication in progress of the life of that eminent painter, Corregio: we have now to report a similar attention paid to Titian, under the title of *Dell' Imitazione Pittorica, &c.* Of Picturesque Imitation, and on the excellence of the works of Titian; with the life of that Artist, by Stefano Ticozzi. Venice, 1818.

This work is printed in the same size (8vo.) as the *Vite de' Pittori vechelli*, the lives of the old Painters, published at Milan in 1807. It is divided into three books. In the first the author explains the fundamental principles of Painting: which in the second book he applies to the works of Titian, considered under the departments of composition, drawing, colouring, perspective, and anatomical knowledge. The third book contains critical observations on the Life of Titian. It is scarcely possible, but what this work must offer some things worth knowing, in respect to that branch of the Art, colouring, for which this master was most famous: We presume that we do a service to young Painters who may visit Venice in the course of their studies, by acquainting them with a work which they may find instructive; especially by comparing its observations with the practice they will discover in the works of this Master.

RUSSIA.

The Commission of Russian Legislation announces an official translation of the In-

stitutes of Russian Jurisprudence; and the publication of the Systematic Collection of Russian Laws. Both these works may be expected in the course of the present year.

Topographie, &c. Medical Topography of the city of Petersburg, by H. L. Attenkofer, 1817. This work though published at Zurich in Switzerland, properly belongs to Russia, by its subject. We learn from it that the population of Petersburg from the year 1770 to 1813 amounted to from 130,000 to 285,000 inhabitants, including 55,000 troops. In 1814 the population was increased to 355,713 individuals, including 45,000 soldiers, 31,000 nobles, 20,000 tradesmen, 62,000 domestics and slaves, and 13,000 peasants. The augmentation of the population to this amount was owing to the calamities suffered by Moscow; subsequently many of the inhabitants have returned to their former residences, inasmuch that the recent population of Petersburg may now be taken at about 300,000.

After having given a list of the diseases occasioned by the climate, the author proceeds to the epidemics, and to the remedies employed by the people. He then adverts to the state of the healing Art, to the establishments in favour of the poor, and to the state of the hospitals. The Academy of Medicine and Surgery is intended to instruct five hundred pupils; and it possesses a library of 20,000 volumes. Connected with it is a school of Pharmacy, a school of Midwifery, and a school of the Veterinary Art.

Petersburgh may also boast of other institutions,—of a great number of schools for Education, with day schools and boarding schools, a Foundling-hospital for six hundred children; a Lying-in Hospital, an institution in favour of the deaf and dumb, &c. &c.

SAXONY.

Herulanensian Fragments of Epicurus.

Those who cannot go to the expence of procuring the original Edition from Italy, will thank us for the information that a cheaper copy of the following unquestionably ancient work may be obtained from Leipsic, where it has been lately reprinted, 1818.

Epicuri fragmenta librorum II. et XI. de Natura, in voluminibus papiraceis ex Herulanis erutis reperta; probabili rest. Latine versa, Scholiis, &c. illustr. a Carolo Rosinio: ex Tom. II. volum. Herulanens. emend. edd. suasque adnot. adse. J. C. Orellius. I. vol. gr. 8vo.

The Gatherer.

No. XXIV.

"I am but a gatherer, and dealer in other men's stuff."

The Dotterel Parson.

The dotterel is a very small bird, fond of imitations, and is to be found on the heaths and moors of Lincolnshire, Derbyshire, and Cambridgeshire. It used formerly to be taken in nets by a person approaching the bird, and stretching out a leg or an arm, when the bird made a similar motion with his leg or wing, which occupied its attention till the net was dropped over the whole covey.

There is a traditional story current in Cambridgeshire, that James the first was very fond of the sport of seeing dotterel taken; and, when at Newmarket, used to go upon the Gogmagog hills for that purpose, and was attended by a clergyman of one of the parishes bordering on them, who was very expert at making these motions; when the king was so pleased with him that he said he would remember him, and promised him a living. The clergyman, however, after some time, thinking, like Young, that he had "been so long remembered" that he was "forgot", went up to London, and attended at court. Finding himself, however, unnoticed, amid the crowd of courtiers, he began to stretch first one arm and then another, till at length he caught his majesty's eye, who exclaimed, "*there's my Dotterel Parson*"; and, on learning what business had brought him thither, he gave him the long promised living.

Esulent Plants.

It is amusing to remark the great changes that have taken place since the time of the celebrated Evelyn, author of the *Sylva*, in the public taste and use of esculents. The bud of the sun-flower, before it expands, was then drest like an artichoke, and eaten as a great dainty; the root of the minor pimpinella, or small burnet saxifrage, dried and pulverized, was preferred by some persons to any kind of pepper; and the pounded seeds of the nasturtium were thought superior to mustard. Evelyn praises the milky or dappled *thistle*, either as a salad, or boiled or baked in pies like an artichoke. The bur also he calls delicate and wholesome when young. The young leaves of the ash were a favourite pickle; but of all his delicacies the strangest seems to be "The small young acorns, which we find in the stork doves' craws." These, he says, are a delicious fare, as well as those incomparable salads of young herbs, taken

out of the maws of partridges at a certain season of the year, which gives them a preparation far exceeding all the art of cookery.

Happy Expedient.

Helviot, a celebrated French actor, was one day walking on the Boulevards at Paris, accompanied by Baptiste and his lady; they were attracted by the sounds of a harp played by an old beggar. As the talent of the harper was not of the first order, he obtained but little notice from the Parisian promenaders. Helviot, however, was so much interested for him, that he stepped aside with his companion, to propose rendering him a service. Madame Baptiste lowered her veil, and sat down to the harp, while her husband and Helviot accompanied her in a trio with their voices. The excellence of the performance soon attracted an immense crowd, who expressed their admiration, by filling the hat of Helviot, who held it for the benefit of the beggar, with pieces of silver. The joy of the old man may easily be conceived.

Step by Step.

When Adrian VI, in his letters, had confessed that a reformation in the Romish church was expedient, but that it should be done *step by step*, Luther, on reading this confession, had marked in the margin of his copy of the letters, "that his Holiness intended that an interval of a *century* should take place between each step."

Reproof.

A member of the Society of Friends visited a lady of rank, whom he found six months after the death of her husband sitting on a sofa covered with black cloth, in all the dignity of woe; and gently taking her by the hand, he thus addressed her: "So, friend, I see that thou hast not yet forgiven the Almighty." This reproof had such an effect, that the lady immediately put away the trappings of her grief, and returned to her domestic duties.

A Fool's Wit.

Triboulet, the fool of Francis I, was threatened with death by a man in power, of whom he had been speaking disrespectfully: he applied to the king for protection. "Be satisfied, (said the King) if any man puts you to death, I will order him to be hanged a quarter of an hour after." "Ah Sir, (replied he) I should be much obliged if your Majesty would order him to be hanged a quarter of an hour *before*."

Sledge-Processions.

In other countries where the winters are more severe, and the frosts more durable than they are in England, *sledge-proces-*

sions are common. A recent traveller (Dr. Bright) gives an amusing description of one at Vienna during the winter of 1814-15. The climate (he says) was then nearly as changeable as that of London; from the middle of December, however, till the middle of February, there was sufficient frost to keep the ground almost continually covered with snow. The thermometer was often at 25° of Fahrenheit, during the day, and at midnight seldom below 20°. At this period the streets of Vienna were crowded with sledges the greater part of the wheel carriages having disappeared; even the hackney coaches had been taken from their wheels to be hung upon sledges. The horses' heads were adorned with plumes, and, as they passed over the hardened snow without occasioning any sound, it became necessary to provide them with bells which gave warning of their approach. From 50 to 100, arranged in order, upon a piece of leather or velvet, placed upon the horses' shoulders, produced a lively and agreeable jingling sound on every motion of the animal. The scene afforded by these sledges is much more gay than that produced by an equal number of wheeled carriages: there is always some emulation in adorning them with plumes or coloured cloths; and amongst the nobility, the vanity of possessing rich and beautiful sledges was once carried to such excess, and produced such large expenses, that it was discouraged by the court. On the present occasion, however, the Emperor invited his nobility to assist in forming a magnificent procession of these vehicles for the amusement of his guests.

On the day appointed for this parade the streets were crowded with an expecting multitude. The greatest good order prevailed: arising in part from the accustomed subjection of an Austrian mob, and in part from the sedate and orderly feeling communicated by a Sunday dress. At two o'clock the procession began to move through the streets: it was indeed singularly beautiful. There were nearly forty sledges prepared for the purpose, fitted up and adorned in the most splendid manner. They all varied in colour; green, blue, red of every shade, covered with ornamental work of gold and silver, and lined within with velvet and rich fur. They were generally built like light cars, for two persons, a gentleman driving, and a lady sitting by his side; the former dressed in full uniform, the latter with high plumes of feathers, rich dresses, and a notable quantity of rouge. The greater part of this assembly were royal persons; two Emperors, three

to be a new acquisition, for it is not mentioned among those which Chardin saw.—The arm of St. Gregory, and the scalp of St. Repsime, are still there, but so incased in gold and ornaments, that neither of them can be distinctly seen.

"The day we remained with the patriarch, we had an instance of the extent of Armenian superstition. They hold it for certain, that the head of the sacred spear, which is kept as a relic in the church, has amongst its many virtues the power of stopping the progress of the plague. This terrible disorder had broken out with violence at Teflis, and was making great havoc amongst the inhabitants. A deputation was, in consequence, sent to the patriarch, requesting the loan of the spear-head, in order that the evil might meet with a speedy termination. We happened to be present when the deputation arrived. The patriarch received it in great form, and long consultations were held, whether the sacred instrument should be permitted to go out of the walls of Ectmiazin or not. At length it was determined that it should proceed to perform its holy office, and after a multitude of ceremonies, such as chauntings, prostrations, kissings, and ringing of bells, it was delivered over to the deputation, who forthwith returned to Teflis.—We afterwards learnt, that it was most devoutly believed by some at Teflis, that as soon as the spear head had entered the city through one gate, the plague, in the shape of a cow with a human head, had darted out through another, and that then the disorder instantly ceased."—*Second Embassy to Persia.*

Thrush and Opera-Singer.

A contemporary writer comparing the songs of nature with those of the opera, beautifully observes, "the opera-singer sings to please the audience, not herself, and does not always like to be encored in it; but the thrush that awakes at day-break with its song, does not sing because it is paid to sing, or to please others, or to be admired or criticised. It sings because it is happy: it pours the thrilling sounds from its throat to relieve the overflowings of its own heart—the liquid notes come from and go to the heart, dropping balm into it, as the gushing spring revives the traveller's parched and fainting lips. That stream of joy comes pure and fresh to the longing sense, free from art and affectation; the same that rises over vernal groves, mingled with the breath of morning, and the perfumes of the wild hyacinth, that waits for no audience, that wants no rehearsing, that exhausts its raptures and still: Hymns its good God, and carols sweet of love."

Montpelier Medical Oath.

I, A. B. before the statue of Hippocrates, in the presence of the professors of this school, and of my dear fellow students, do swear, in the name of the Supreme Being, to be faithful to the laws of honour and probity in the practice of medicine. I will give my gratuitous attendance to the indigent, and will never require a fee beyond my labour. Admitted into the interior of families, my eyes shall see nothing that passes,—my tongue shall preserve the secrets that are entrusted to me,—and my conduct shall never tend to corrupt morals or favour crime.

Smollett's Tomb.

Situated on the banks of the Arno, between Leghorn and Pisa, in the most romantic spot that even the vivid imagination of an Italian could select, rises the tomb of our countryman Smollett, the author of Roderic Random, &c. It is of a plain octagonal form, about 30 feet in height, and 6 feet in diameter at the base, which forms an apartment to which there are three doors. The English who visit it from the port of Leghorn have erected a plain marble table, surrounded with stone seats within; and scarcely a vessel arrives, but the officers and crews pay a visit to Smollett's tomb. It is worthy of remark, that the tomb is covered with laurel, so that hardly one stone can be seen, and it is even bound up to clear the entrance at the doors. The laurel grows wild in all parts of Tuscany, and the homage of friends has planted many a slip on the tomb of departed genius. Four marble slabs are placed inside, with inscriptions in the Italian, Latin, Greek, and English languages. The Italian runs thus: Stranger! respect the name of Tobias Smollett,

An Englishman,

A man of letters, and playful genius,

He died contented in Tuscany,

His soul requires your prayers. J. B.

LATIN.

He knew every thing—he loved every one.

Familiar with past and present ages,

His works merit a place by the side of

Boccaccio.

Pray for his soul.

GREEK.

Here Smollett rests, a citizen of the world,

A Xenophon and an Hippocrates,

A Terence and a Boccaccio.

If he had a native country, it was this;

For here he chose to die:

I was his friend.

J. PALLONIETTA.

THE ENGLISH INSCRIPTION.

"*Patria cara, carior libertas.*"

The great Historian of his day,

Who rivalled all but Home below,

Thou tread'st upon his lowly clay;

Then let thy tears of rapture flow.

The first of Novelists he shone,
The first of Moralists was he,
Who nature's pencil waved alone,
And painted man as he should be,
Dumbarton's vale in life's gay prime
Cherished this blossom of the north,
Italia's sweet and favour'd clime
Eunrines in death the man of worth.

J. H. B.

New Year's Gifts.

In 1765, Bishop Lyttleton shewed the Society of Antiquarians a large parchment roll, containing a list of new-year's gifts presented to Queen Elizabeth at Greenwich on the 1st of January, 1584-5, signed by the Queen, and counter-signed by John Astley, Esq. master and treasurer of the jewels; by which it appears, that the greatest part, if not all the peers and peeresses of the realm, all the bishops, the chief officers of state, and several of the Queen's household servants, even down to her apothecaries, master cook, serjeant of the pastry, &c. gave new year's gifts to her Majesty, consisting either of a sum of money, or jewels, trinkets, wearing apparel, &c. Most of the peeresses gave rich gowns, petticoats, kirtles, doublets, mantles, some embroidered with pearls, garnets, &c. bracelets, caskets studded with precious stones, and other toys. The Queen's physician presented her with a box of foreign sweatmeats; her apothecary with a box of lozenges, and a pot of conserves; her master cook with 'a fayre marchepayne,' (a macaroon then in fashion,) her serjeant of the pastry 'a fayre pye oringed,' &c. On the back of this roll was a list of the gifts presented by the Queen in return, the whole of which consisted of gilt plate:— 'To the Earl of Leicester one hundred and thirty-two ounces,'— 'To the Earl of Warwick one hundred and six ounces, &c. &c. the sum total being 4809 ounces.'

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this society, held on Wednesday, June 3, 1818, several presents of works were received from different persons.

The Literary Society, lately established at Prince of Wales's island, presented various implements of war and agriculture; a complete set of spears for cock-fighting; a model of an Acheenese prow; and a specimen of tin, found on the hills at Penang.— Mr. Siddons presented a very curious canoe

from the island of Engano, 22 feet long, and only 19 inches broad, ornamented with carved images at the stem and stern.

Three spears were also presented by that gentleman of curious workmanship, curved so as to be inextricable, when they have once penetrated the body:—these the natives throw with wonderful precision. A quantity of female ornaments, spears of a different construction, and clothes from Engano, have added considerably to the Museum.

A most curious Creese was also presented, called a Cramlet. This is semi-circular in shape, with a very short handle, perforated to admit only one finger. It is prohibited to the natives, but is used for purposes of desperate revenge, on which occasion they secrete it in the cloth wrapped round their heads, to which its shape well adapts it. From being prohibited they are difficult to be met with, but this was discovered, from its having unfortunately been the instrument of a most atrocious murder.

Another spear, whose head was fastened by silver wire to the side of a hollow cane, presented somewhat the appearance, and use of a musket and bayonet—through the hollow of the cane, the natives project with one blast of their breath, a dart, to a prodigious distance, and direct it to the object with wonderful precision.

Thirty-two samples of Minerals from all quarters of the world, presented by the Honorable Mr. Ricketts, and twenty-eight from Colonel Mackenzie, have materially enriched the Museum in this interesting department.—Mr. Jones sent several curious specimens of Organic Remains, discovered in his coal mines: Our informant was much interested by a large shell retaining its shape, nearly a foot in diameter, but converted into slate, and having parts of its concavity filled with coal:—many other specimens of slate displayed beautiful impressions of leaves and vegetable remains. Yet these marine and vegetable fossils, the organic relics of a former world, were discovered 60 or 70 feet below the surface.

A letter was read from Mr. Wallich, the Superintendent of the Botanic Garden, giving the first half of a series of new, chiefly Nepaul Plants, which he promised to lay before the Society, when his last paper was read. He adverted to the great and inexhaustible riches of that interesting country, and stated that many of the Plants (the descriptions and drawings of which he now presented) belonged to families, which we are accustomed to meet with in Europe; such as Bell-flower, Lillies of the Valley, (of which he offered a climbing and edible

kind,) the Primrose, Saxifraga, &c. Samples of paper, similar in texture and process of manufacture to that which he had on a former occasion laid before the Society, were likewise exhibited, being the produce of another lovely sort of *Daphne*, which in a very appropriate manner he dedicated to its donor and discoverer the Honorable Mr. E. Gardner, the Resident at Katmandoo, to whom Indian Botany is under infinite obligations, on account of the innumerable treasures which he had constantly been sending to the Company's Botanic Garden at Calcutta.

It is said that nothing can exceed the beauty and fragrance of the *Daphne Gardneri* which Dr. Wallich has named after its discoverer, the Honorable Edward Gardner. It is owing to the ready and most liberal co-operation of that gentleman that the Superintendent has been enabled to send two of his people to Nepaul, under the sanction of Government, for the express purpose of collecting plants, seeds, and preserving specimens for the Botanic Garden at Calcutta. Through his protection and assistance, as well as his own individual researches, frequent and extensive additions have been made to the vegetable productions of that institution. This new and distinct species of *Daphne* stands the highest in estimation. It grows to be a large shrub, and is cultivated extensively about Katmandoo, on account of its beauty and perfume, and also on account of the utility of its bark, which affords a material for making a superior kind of paper in Nepaul. The *Andromeda ovalifolia* is said to be exceedingly like the *Arbutus*, described by Colonel Hardwicke in his tour to Serinagur (*Asiatic Researches* vi. p. 360.) Dr. G. Govan, the Superintendent of the Botanic Garden at Saharanpore, has we understand, lately sent to Calcutta a fruit-bearing specimen of the *Andromeda ovalifolia*, which he gathered on the confines of Tibet.

LAUDABLE BENEFICENCE.

The promptitude of this Government, in efforts to relieve the exigencies of the inhabitants of the Mauritius, has again been displayed, and the ships *Dorah*, *Earl Kellie*, *Triumph*, and *Eugenia*, have been taken up for the purpose of conveying 30,000 bags of grain to that island without delay.

GOVERNMENT INTEREST OF MONEY.

Consequent to the opening of the ten per cent. loan, a notice has been published from the Government Bank, that interest at the like rate will be charged, until further orders, on all loans and accommodations afforded to the public. It

has also been intimated that all accounts with Government are to be forthwith transferred from pagodas into rupees, annas and pice.

FATAL EFFECTS OF HEAT.

The heat has lately been so violent in Calcutta, that many people have fallen down dead in the streets. The epidemic continued unabated.

. We should be extremely happy to announce the cessation of the Epidemic alluded to by our correspondent.—It has changed its type; but, it has not, that we can learn from the best information, abated, much less has it terminated its ravages. They have fallen chiefly on the natives; but they have not been confined to that class of the population, neither in the city, nor in camp.

NON-ECLIPSE: HINDOOS DISAPPOINTED.

The following instance of disappointment is little to the credit of Braminical astronomy: it has been thought that the ancestors of these people have been the first and the best students of the motions of the heavenly bodies; if so, the present race is sadly degenerated from the skill and science of their forefathers. We believe, that this is not the only instance to which that observation applies: but, strange it is, that they should put themselves to the trouble and expense implied in this article, on such slight authority: their intentions and preparations will not escape the reader.

An Eclipse of the Sun having been calculated to be visible at Greenwich on the night of the 4th of May, at 11h. 51' 20"—Tuesday the 5th was set apart as a holiday by the Brahmins and other Hindoos of Calcutta to witness that phenomenon, and prepare the usual offerings. According to the Kalendar the period of its commencement in this part of the globe was expected to be about half past eleven, a. m. Thousands of natives were on the look out, peeping through pieces of smoked glass; all the materials of sacrifice were ready, and they waited with the utmost interest and anxiety to see the promised obscuration of the Sun's disc; but their attention was unluckily employed to no advantage. No one appears to have seen the eclipse, and the sacrificial rites could not be performed. The eclipse visible at Greenwich was to end on the 5th after mid-day.

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

We copy the following article, which may be interesting to our Commercial readers, from the *India Gazette* of the 1st of June.

It is stated on the authority of accounts received from China by the *Syren*, that a partial failure of the Tea-crop had occurred—About 60,000 bales of Cotton remained on hand with different Chinese Merchants—Patna Opium had sold for about 1300 dollars per chest—and Malva Opium at about 800 dollars per chest. All had been sold to the Chinese; and it is said, that they had not in their possession, more than sufficient for a fortnight's consumption. Saltpetre was selling at 6 dollars the *Pecul*—and a great stock of this article remained unsold. Pepper had fallen in price to about 14 dollars per *Pecul*. Tutenague was difficult to be procured, and Sycee Silver was at a premium of between two and three per cent.—Obstacles were still interposed against the shipment of the last mentioned article.

MADRAS.

Retributive Justice.

One of those extraordinary instances of retributive justice with which an omnipotent Providence, sooner or later, visits the sins of mankind, lately occurred at Madras port; a Malay sailor, who was concerned in a mutiny, and most foul and atrocious murder of the officers and crew of a vessel, nearly fourteen years ago, was lately recognized serving on board his *Netherland majesty's* brig *Prince of Orange*, whilst lying in these roads. Previous to detailing such particulars of the discovery as are at present divulged, it may be as well to observe, that on the 2d of July, so many years ago as 1804, the grab ship *Endeavour*, Captain Landon, was cut off on the coast of *Pedier* (west coast of *Sumatra*) by one part of the crew, consisting principally of Malays, and melancholy to relate, the captain, chief, and third mates of the vessel, together with the greater part of the crew not engaged in the mutiny, were murdered. The gunner and a few of the crew were spared, in order to manage the vessel. The vessel belonged to a Mr. Jones, of *Penang*, and only one of the mutineers has been since brought to justice, and he, we believe, was secured soon after the mutiny.

The man now in custody was discovered by Captain Alexis (who was the gunner of the *Endeavour* when she was cut off), of the brig *Martin*, now in the roads, who on going on board the *Prince of Orange*,

recognised in one of the sidesmen, the prisoner, a very active performer in the mutiny. The man (named *Ally Malay*) immediately on seeing Capt. Alexis, started and turned his head away, but on being questioned, he acknowledged he was on board the *Endeavour* at the time, and that he had killed six of the crew; he also said that the mutiny was occasioned by the knowledge possessed by part of the crew of there being 12,000 dollars on board, but by which it now appears the wretches did not benefit, as the natives took every thing from them on their reaching the shore, and also compelled them to fly for their lives. *Ally Malay*, on this discovery, was put in irons by Capt. Pearl, of the *Prince of Orange*, and we understand the prisoner since denies all knowledge of the facts above detailed. The brother of the captain who was murdered (Mr. Jones Landon) is now residing at *Malacca*.—*Madras Courier*, March 30, 1818.

Tribute to Lieut. Nattes.

The death of Lieut. Nattes is thus recorded in *The Madras Government Gazette*:—"He fell covered with wounds, while gallantly leading the stormy party to the breach of *Malligaum*. As an officer he was invaluable for his zeal, gallantry, and abilities; and the many virtues he possessed will make his loss the subject of universal regret."

Private letters from the camp before *Malligaum*, speak of this lamented young officer in terms of the highest admiration, and most feeling regret. "He was," says a brother officer, "one of the finest fellows that ever breathed; a man of high feeling and courage arising from a strong sense of duty and honour, supported by the purest morality and religion. I saw him advance to two breaches with awful coolness, and with a firm and steady pace. He did not seem in the least intimidated at the scene, but braved all danger with an intrepidity almost more than human." Another officer thus relates the melancholy event:—"I will not tire you with a detail of our approaches, but come at once to that passage, which led to the fall of one who terminated a life without reproach by a death which every soldier, must consider glorious, and which was preceded by conduct that drew admiration, tearful admiration, from those who marked the cool unassuming gallantry with which he closed his career. The breach was considered practicable yesterday, and preparations were made for storming that and the *Pettah* at the same hour this morning. Our lamented friend had selected the superintendence of the breach, as that concerning which he was the most anxious. He did

not tell any one that it was the attack most replete with danger. There are three walls in the Fort, in each of which a smooth ascent had been battered down, as far as could be ascertained without. To the outermost of these Nattes advanced at a steady pace. He ascended, looked over and round, and then told his own men that it would be useless for them to come on, as the place was impracticable. Whilst he was speaking a shot struck his breast: he receded three paces, and fell dead without uttering another syllable. His orderly brought him into our battery, 100 paces distant, whence his fall had been beheld with a sensation that attends the fate of a few. A heavy fire of matchlocks, under cover of the defences, which our incomplete means obliged us to have standing, had commenced at the first appearance of our party. In the midst of this had our gallant friend walked steadily forward, and it was not till after his death that we knew (what his orderly alone had observed) that he had been wounded from the commencement."

BOMBAY.

INCREASE OF SHIP-BUILDING.

We have repeatedly noticed the increase of the ship-building business, as a business in India. It seems now to be extending itself to more ports than formerly:—which is all the observation we make at present.

Within these last two years, no less than seven Ships have been built at Cochin, for the Merchants of Bombay, viz.—The Glenelg of 810 Tons, Helen of 575, Mary 500, Carron 451, Bombay Castle 580, Diana 600, and Upon Castle 610.

Cochin has been a considerable place for Ship building, for a great many years, particularly for the Arabs, who besides building several Grabs and Dows annually, took away a great deal of timber to both the Arabian and Persian Gulfs. About the year 1791 it was first frequented by the English, who built three Ships in that year, viz.—the Travancore of 1100 tons, the Phoenix of 900, and the Hussar of 400, besides some smaller ones. Some interruption took place after this, and it was not until 1801-2 that any more ships were built, when the Diana of 600, and the Lord Castlereagh of 750, were begun. In 1807, the Eugenia of 350, and in 1812, the Durable, the Indian Oak, and another ship or two, since which the beforementioned ships have been built in pretty regular succession. We have some doubts, however, if the ships built at this place are cheaper in the end than if they had been built at the Presidency: if timber is cheaper, labour is

dearer, and there are always extra charges for freight, and other items, the iron work is much inferior, and the expence for hauling out of the river, adds something to the charge, besides an increase of risk, and always some alteration, when a ship arrives at the Presidency.

HILL FORTS.

The late operations of our armies in India have brought us acquainted with a greater number of the natural fortresses of that country, than ever before came under the observation of Europeans. Most of them are distinguished as works of nature; or as works of art. We have thought, therefore, that a description of some of them, would be acceptable to our readers. They increase our geographical knowledge, as well as our political. A letter from the camp at Deoghur, dated May 7, observes, that in nine days six hill forts had been captured, each of which would have taken as many months to reduce, had they been defended by resolute garrisons."

Among the most remarkable are those of Soonur, Hursur, (which were abandoned without fighting;) Chowan and Juodan, which stood a few hours bombardment; also Hurrychunderghur and Koozelghur, which were forsaken as soon as the attacking party ascended the mountains on which they stand.

Until these forts were captured, it was supposed the holds to the south of Poona were as strong as any in India; but Singhur, Poorunder and Wassata, bear no comparison with Soonur. Hursur and Chowan surpass Soonur: and Juodan is absolutely impregnable, since it has bomb proofs for its garrison to retire to; the only requisites wanting to render the other places equally impregnable. Independent of its strength, Soonur, commonly known by the name of Juneer, is interesting to the curious enquirer, from its connection with the history of the Mussulman government in this part of India; from its being the occasional residence of Sewajee,—from the ruins of buildings of Mahomedan origin, and from its innumerable excavations, which like similar productions in every part of India, are ascribed by the Hindoos to the indefatigable industry of the God Pandoo,—

SOONUR.

This fortress has seven gates of masonry, one within the other.

In the fort is a mausoleum to the memory of the wife of one of the mussulman governors, an eadgah, and a masjid, all in good repair. The latter is built over an amazing reservoir for water cut out of the solid rock; the roof of the reservoir has been cut into the resemblance of beams, and pillars of a chaste design support them at equal distances: in the fort were 28 guns, many of them of brass; and human ingenuity and caprice appear to have been exhausted in the forms into which five or six of them have been cut, and in their multiplied decorations. One was like a bird, and in place of trunnions had wings; another was like a fish with scales; and a third had an appearance of network over it.

The excavations in the face of the perpendicular rock on which the fort is situated, must have required ages, and the incessant labour of the population of a province, to have finished them.

The mind is lost in a labyrinth of doubt and conjecture in investigating the motives which could have occasioned the production of such surprising monuments of human industry. The general form of the excavations is that of a monk's cell with a stone seat round it, but many of these cells have small openings from the floor into deep square apartments. There is only one excavation in Juneer hill in the form of a temple, which deserves particular mention; it is about 60 feet long by 40, the ceiling appears to have been gilt or painted in compartments.

The entrance of the cave has four pillars in good taste, supporting a gallery, the front of which is cut into lattice work; above this rises a beautiful arch. In the neighbouring hills, are temples of greater extent than the above described, with colossal figures sculptured in them.

HURSUR.

The fort of Hursur, independent of its natural strength, deserves notice only from the labor which has been bestowed on its gates, and the road up to it. The latter is cut into steps out of the rock; and the gates, two in number, with the connecting passage have not a foot of masonry about them, the whole being cut out of the rock; you enter the side of the mountain, go up a passage, and through another gate to the hill, and then get into the interior of the fort, as if you were emerging from a well.

JUODAN.

Juodan is on the ghauts overlooking the Konkan. To give an idea of its strength, it will be sufficient to say, the last flight of steps by which you enter the fort consists of 240, each step of $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot in height; and

they are placed as perpendicularly and are as difficult of ascent, as a ladder usually is. The view from the fort is awfully grand.—In the S. W. part, a stone dropped from the hand would reach the Konkan, a fall nearly perpendicular of at least 2000 feet. Midway down the mountain, on the north-western side, a level runs out for 100 yards, the mountain then becomes as precipitous as before; from the edge of this small level rises a natural pillar of rock of, at least, 300 feet in height, nodding over the abyss below. At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 4th inst. the Konkan was completely intercepted from our view by masses of beautiful white clouds which only rose half way up the neighbouring hills. I can compare it to nothing but a sea of milk in a grand but regular swell; a rainbow was seen on one of the clouds at our feet; and the tops of the mountain and the magnificent pillar appeared to rise in terrific majesty from a lower world; but the scene was beyond description, and I never felt more strongly than at that moment, the truth of the sentiment of the poet, who says,

"That which was formed to captivate the eye,
The ear must coldly taste—description's weak,
And the muse falters in the vain attempt."

HURRYCHUNDERGHUR.

Hurrychunderghur owes its strength entirely to the mountain on which it is situated, the fort is small, but the mountain is several miles in circumference; equally difficult of access on all sides. In many parts of the mountain the access is only by small holes cut for the toes and fingers to hold by, in the smooth rock, and the adventurous climber often totters on eternity.

KOONZELGHUR.

Koonzelghur is embedded in mountains, and from the south cannot be approached from the distance of eight miles, except by men on foot. The path (a foot wide only) to it, however, is romantically beautiful; it runs alternately over hills, up deep glens, and along ridges: the hills being studded with clumps of feres and shrubs, at this season always in the most brilliant verdure.

In speaking of the strength of these forts, it will be sufficient to mention they owe it almost exclusively to nature, art having only put the finishing hand to what nature had left undone."

WASSOTA.

The scenery in the neighbourhood of Wassota exhibits features of grandeur and romantic beauty which can scarcely be rivalled in India. Most of the mountains, whose bases run into the Konkan, present faces of nearly perpendicular sheeted rock of from 500 to 2000 feet. The view to the

East from the fort forms a striking contrast to the bareness of the Western descent. Mountain after mountain appears to rise from the foot of its neighbour in rapid succession. The narrow vallies and the slopes of the hills are covered with forest trees and thick underwood. The summits even have beautiful patches of flowering shrubs; while along the bottoms of the vallies you catch an occasional glimpse through the trees of a clear rivulet. The productions of the soil even appear to be different from all you meet with in the range to the North of Wassota. The forests abound with the pepper vine growing in the utmost luxuriance; the Malacca cane, of which walking sticks are made, was very abundant; and several trees of the bastard Nutmeg were seen with the fruits on them. Here also are seen the wild lime; and the numerous varieties of flowering shrubs and aromatic plants perfume the air. In short the neighbourhood of Wassota presents an inexhaustible field to the inquiries of the botanist, and ample gratification to the admirers of nature.

GOLDEN IMAGE OF GANESA.

In the early accounts of the proceedings and conquests of the Europeans in India, we read of images of the deities, loaded with riches, and valued at immense sums: they have not lately been so frequent. We may, however, adduce an instance, which though not equal to those of former histories, yet present a valuation sufficient to justify what early travellers relate. It may serve, also, to recall to recollection the Golden Image of Nebuchadnezzar, though the dimensions of the present statue are not mentioned.

It is stated that after the occupation of Singgbur had taken place, a golden image of the Hindoo deity Gunesha, was discovered, the intrinsic or estimated value of which is so great, that a lac and a half of Rupees have been offered for its ransom! We are however not informed by whom this offer has been made.

CEYLON.

WANT OF RAIN: OMINOUS.

It may be observed that a long series of dry weather in the interior of this island, is always productive of increased mortality on the coast, as at Colombo; and probably, in the interior also; so that the inhabitants have ample cause to watch this deficiency.

Their reasonings, as here described, might be rendered available to good purposes by a shrewd politician.

There has been no rain in many parts of the Kandyan Provinces for some months. The temperature in Kandy has become of late cooler, and this change has already produced a beneficial effect.

It is by no means impossible that the continuance of dry weather, though it has cost us some lives, may turn out eventually to our great advantage. The Kandyans, like all ignorant people, are extremely superstitious; good or bad seasons are always with them rewards or judgments, denoting the favour or wrath of their vengeful Gods: they have frequently spoken of the extraordinary good seasons, and plentiful crops which they have enjoyed during the period of the English Government, and they begin now to remark that since they rebelled the rain has failed at the time when it was most wanted in their agriculture, and they have not water enough to cultivate their Paddy grounds.

Rumours still continue of a variance between the Pretender and Kapitopola, but the truth of such a desirable rupture cannot be ascertained: it has been also reported that Kapitopola and Madugalle have quarrelled, and if the affront said to be put upon Madugalle by the former is true, we do not wonder at their enmity; Kapitopola is supposed to be indignant at Madugalle's receiving from the Pretender the rank of an Adigar, and is stated to have cut in pieces his whip-crackers, the peculiar attendants of that office.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND: ACHEEN.

We understand that a deputation consisting of four gentlemen have been sent to Achcen from Prince of Wales island. The object of their mission is to establish a factory at that place; we are however afraid that the distracted state of that kingdom will militate decidedly against their success. For these last thirty-five years, there has been nothing but civil wars. At this present time, a party of his subjects have called in foreign aid and placed on the throne a young half-Arabian, the son of Seyd Husson of Prince of Wales Island. From the nature of their warfare and the peculiar situation of the country, it is more than probable that their feuds will never terminate without the help of some foreign power.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Seasons, Population, Produce.

The autumnal rains of March and April

have this season caused only a partial overflow of the South Creek. The price paid by Government for the supply of their stores with fine fresh meat, was 6d. per lb., and 10s. per bushel for wheat; a fine milch cow could be purchased for 10l.

The annual muster, concluded at the date of 1817, gave the following results:—
Total number of souls in New South

Wales	17,165
Ditto in Van Diemen's Land ..	3,214

Population of the territory 20,379

There were 14,500 acres of wheat in cultivation in New South Wales, 1,250 acres of potatoes, barley, and oats, and 11,700 acres of maize. The following are the quantities of stock exclusively in New South Wales, viz.

Horses,	2,850	Sheep,	66,700
Horned cattle, 32,650		Pigs,	11,400

Of the above 20,379 souls there were 4,100 male convicts; 1,340 women prisoners, and 850 of their children; and since the period at which this census was concluded, this portion of the population will have been nearly doubled; upwards of 4,000 men and about 500 women having been forwarded thither, from this country and Ireland, since June of the last year. Thus, including the settlers who have since gone out, the entire population of the territory may now be estimated at 25,000 souls. In 1812, the total number of inhabitants were only 12,471, by which it will appear that they have been doubled in six years!

Military wanted.

The colony was consequently considered to be seriously in want of a considerable reinforcement of military strength, there being only 600 of the 48th regiment in the whole territory, who have to garrison the two principal settlements in Van-Diemen's Land, to provide a company for the establishment at the Cul Ruw, as well as to furnish parties for the various outposts of the now unavoidably extended lines surrounding Port Jackson, which permits very few firelocks to remain at head quarters.

Much anxiety on this subject has been long felt by all the stationary inhabitants, as well as that a King's vessel should be again stationed in the harbour, as a protection against the easy possibility of outward assault, and to frustrate the numerous combinations of the prisoners, who are ever forming plans, and often too successfully, to carry away the colonial craft, to the certain destruction of their own and the crews' lives, and the ruin of the owners. When Governor Macquarrie took the command in 1810, although there was not half the above stated population, a ship of war was sta-

tioned at Port Jackson, and the military force was also much superior to its present strength. From the same causes strong hopes are entertained that an increase to the medical establishment will take place proportionate to the rapid advance of claims on their attention.

Sydney, January 5, 1818.

Last week a male animal of the same species of that which some time ago destroyed a number of sheep on the premises of E. Lord, Esq. at Orielson Park, made its appearance amongst the flock of Mr. G. W. Evans, Deputy Surveyor General, at Bagdad; it had different times within a week killed thirty sheep. It was attacked by seven dogs, and made a stout resistance, till at length it was killed with an axe by the stock-keeper.—This quadruped is of the same dimensions as that killed at Orielson Park, strong limbed, of a light grey colour, and has a mouth nearly resembling that of a fox, with black stripes across its back; and is known in this colony by the name of the dog-tiger. The skin has been preserved by Mr. Evans.

Hobart Town, December 6, 1817.

On Sunday last returned from a speculative excursion to the northward, which occupied an absence of seven weeks, the schooner *Martha*, Captain Goff, having run along the coast to the latitude of 210 south, and explored many of the islands composing the group Northumberland and the Percy Isles; on some of which he saw a good deal of *beche de la mer*, but of too inferior a size to be worth collecting: Captain Goff also saw prodigious quantities of turtle, one of which, a green turtle of about 100 wt. he has brought up with him. Some of the islands were from five to six miles in length but mostly narrow, and not a mile over in the broadest part.—Their separating intervals are for the most part shoally and dangerous, and none appeared to have ever been inhabited, nor do they bear the mark of any occasional visit from any other human beings whatever.

Discovery—Surveys.

No advices had been received from Lieut King, who sailed in December last, in the *Mermaid* cutter, to complete the survey of such part of the west coast of New Holland as was left unexplored by Captain Flinders.—Mr. Oxley, the Surveyor-General, had just again left head-quarters with a party, to prosecute the intention of the Government, in exploring the interior of New Holland, to the westward of the Blue Mountains.

Produce of Wool.

The shearing of the last season had fur-

nished a much larger supply of fine wool than at any former period; affording well grounded hopes, that a few years will render the exportation of this valuable article of much consequence to the inhabitants, as the pasture and climate of the colony for the Spanish sheep are probably not surpassed in the world.

The Bank lately established at Sydney promises much ultimate advantages to the territory.

OTAHEITE.

Christianity—Instruction.

By the last advices received from Otaheite, the island was in tranquillity. "The Missionaries," says a Sydney Gazette, "were in the full enjoyment of their health, and every wished-for success is attending their labours, all the islanders being converted to Christianity!" Speaking again of these islands, another Gazette says,—"A great majority of the natives can read, and delight in perusing the various tracts printed for them in their own dialect: furnished by nature with subsistence from the most trifling labour, they bestow much of their time in reading, and even in writing, corresponding with each other on the leaf of the plantain and banana. There are very few families without one or more readers." An attempt to make sugar from the luxurious cane growing in the country has every probability of succeeding.

Communication with New Zealand.

The Church Missionary Society have also, through the personally indefatigable exertions of the Rev. Mr. Marsden, formed an establishment on the north island of New Zealand; and it is an interesting proof of reciprocal services commencing between ourselves and the fine race of men inhabiting the above islands, that an advertisement of departures in the *Sydney Gazette* of March 9, specifies the names of twelve New Zealanders and six Otaheiteans, who compose part of the crews of two colonial brigs then on the eve of sailing for the coast fisheries.

Seals, rare.

From the long indiscriminate destruction of the whole tribe of seals, these valuable animals have become as rare on the shores of New Holland and its adjacent islands as they have lately proved in all other parts of the world.

Vaccination, Success of.

We are happy to learn, that after an elapse of many years, and the failure of repeated attempts from this country and Ben-

gal, a medical gentleman of the Isle of France has succeeded in carrying the vaccine virus to Port Jackson in an unimpaired state; and the children of the colony are receiving the benefits of that invaluable blessing.

Emigration to America.

As may be naturally expected, the inhabitants of this increasingly interesting territory look with regret to the eagerness with which such numbers of deluded people emigrate to America, without turning their views towards their countrymen in the luxuriant and fine climates of New South Wales and Van Dieman's land.

Poetry.

THE QUEEN'S BURIAL.

DECEMBER II. MDCCCXVIII.

A DIRGE. BY JOHN MAYNE.

O! say for whom, at midnight's gloom,

The knell of death is tolling—

For whom, now passing to the tomb,

Yon muffled drums are rolling?

For Royal George's long-lov'd Queen,

The muffled drums are rolling—

For England's great and peerless Queen,

The knell of Death is tolling!

All ranks, where'er we turn our eyes,

The garb of sorrow wear:

In manly breasts are kindred sighs—

On Beauty's cheek, the tear!

Scarce were our tears for Charlotte shed,

Who died in Claremont's bow'rs,

When, ah! "The Queen! the Queen is dead!"

Resounds through Windsor's towers!

O! if that sound should reach his ears,

The Monarch of her heart,

May Heav'n, in pity, dry his tears,

And smooth Affliction's dart!

Full fifty years, ador'd by him,

She liv'd a happy wife!

His staff and guide when sight grew dim—

The comfort of his life!

Unconscious of this solemn hour,

Which brings her to the tomb—

Bereft of all his mental pow'r,

He knows not of her doom!

Like some lorn exile, far away,

Condemn'd, for life, to roam,

He never hears, betide what may,

Of what befalls at home!

Who then is he, Chief Mourner there,
To whom the Nobles bend?
'Tis England's Prince! who watch'd, with care,
His Mother's latter-end!

While torches blaze, and trumpets sound,
And slowly moves the bier,
His heart is fill'd with grief profound
For her he lov'd so dear!

Lament for her in weeds of woe,
All ye who love the Throne;
For seldom in this world below
Has so much virtue shone!

Princes and princely dames, in turn,
May reign as King or Queen;
But Kings or Queens like those we mourn
Are few, and far between!

ON HER LATE MAJESTY QUEEN CHARLOTTE.

Too tender to enjoy a throne,
Ah! rent in twain, and not her own,
Too weary to support a crown,
Deprived of him, it's sole renown;
Guard of a royal Belisaire
A living Lear still her care,
Calm and resigned, a widow'd wife
She sinks beneath the weight of life;
Of glory here, no more the slave,
She grasps a crown beyond the grave.

SONNET.

Eternal and Omnipotent Unseen!
Who had'st the world, with all its lives
complete,
Start from the void, and thrill beneath the
feet,
Thee I adore with reverence serene
Here in the fields; thine own cathedral meet.
Built by thyself, blue-roofed, and hung with
green,
Wherein all breathing things in concord
sweet,
Organ'd by winds, perpetual hymns repeat.
Here hast thou spread that book to every eye,
Whose tongue and truth all—all may read and
prove;
On whose three blessed leaves—earth, ocean,
sky.
Thine own right hand hath stamp'd might,
justice, love,
The Trinity which binds in due degree
Man and brute in mutual unity.

VOL. VIII. No. 52, *Lit. Pan. N. S. Jan. 1.*

LINES.

Upon Moderation in Prosperity, and Magnanimity in Adversity.

The notes that are softest and sweetest we bring
When lightest we finger the musical string;
And delightful the scent of a separate flower,
When many together but serve to overpower.

And so when the sun of prosperity sheds
Its beams of enjoyment and bliss on our heads,
By a moderate use we alone can enjoy
The banquet of pleasures—excesses will cloy.
The hand that securely the nettle would hold,
Must grasp it with firmness, undaunted, and
bold;

'Tis only when lightly and faintly we bring
Our hand to the reel, we are hurt by the sting,
And thus when afflicted by sorrow or care,
'Tis hard to be borne, when we fear and despair;
But lighter the strings of distress to the mind
That faces affliction unmoved and resign'd.

INSCRIPTION FOR A SUN-DIAL.

Mortal, while the sunny beam,
Tells thee here, how time his gliding
Haste the moments to redeem,
For eternity providing.
Winters pass, and springs renew,
In maturity advancing,
Youth, to pleasure sighs "Adieu,"
In the fields of childhood dancing.
Manhood sinks to hoary age,
And a night that has no morning;
Oh, let Wisdom now engage,
Hear her dictates, and take warning!
Wisely still the moments use,
Man is every moment dying.
While this tablet you peruse,
Oh, remember time is flying

ODE TO THE POPPY,

By Mrs. Neale.

Not for the promise of the labour'd field,
Not for the gold the yellow harvests yield,
I bend at Ceres' shrine!
For dull to humid eyes appear
The golden glories of the year!
Alas! a melancholy worship's mine!
I woo the Goddess for her scarlet flower,
Thou brilliant weed,
That dost so far exceed
The richest gifts gay Flora can bestow,
Herdless I pass'd thee in life's morning hour,
Thou comforter of woe!

In early age, when Fancy cheats,
 A varied wreath I wove
 Of laughing Spring's luxuriant sweets,
 To deck ungrateful Love,
 The rose or thorn my labours crown'd,
 As Venus smiled, or Venus frown'd ;
 But Love and Joy, and all their train are flown ;
 E'en laughing Hope no more is mine,
 And I can think of *thee* alone :
 Unless, perchance, the attributes of grief,
 The cypress bud or willow leaf,
 Their pale, funeral foliage bleed with thine.
 Hail ! lovely blossom ! thou canst ease
 The wretched victims of disease,
 Canst close those weary eyes in gentle sleep
 Which never open but to weep :
 For oh ! thy potent charm
 Can agonizing pain disarm,
 Expel imperious memory from her seat,
 And bid the throbbing heart forget to beat.
 Soul-soothing plant, that canst such blessings
 Give,
 By *Thee* the mourner bears to live,
 By *Thee* the hopeless die !
 Oh ! ever friendly to despair !
 Might Sorrow's pallid votary dare,
 Without a crime, that remedy implore,
 Which bids the spirit from its bondage fly,
 I'd count thy palliative aid no more—
 No more I'd sue that thou should'st spread
 Thy spell around my aching head ;
 But would conjure thee to impart
 Thy balsam to a bleeding heart,
 And by thy soft Lethæan power,
 Inestimable flower !
 Burst these terrestrial bonds, and unknown
 regions try !

A DANDY.

But bless me—what two nondescripts together !
 The *She*—a pile of riband, straw, and feather,
 Her back, a pillow—all above, and on it,
 A churchbell ? cradle ? tower ?—no, 'faith, a bonnet ;
 Aye, and an actual woman in it—able,
 Rouse but her tongue, to make that tower a Babel.
 Now for the *He*, the fellow nondescript
 Whence has that mockery of man been shipt ?
 Have Ross or Buchanan brought him to console
 The Quidnuncs for the passage to the Pole ?
 While on her iceberg howls some Greenland squaw,
 Robb'd of her pretty monster—till next thaw ?
 No, Paris has the honour, "*ah que oui*."
 "*Valla*,"—the air, grace, shrug, smell of Paris
 France gave step trip, his tongue its phrase.
 His head his peruke, and his waist its stays !
 The thing is contraband—let's crush the trade ;
 Ladies, insist on't—all is best home-made

All British—from your shoe-tie or your fan,
 Down to that necessary brute called—*man* !
 Now for the compound creature—first the wig,
 With every frizzle struggling to look big ?
 On the rough'd cheek the fresh-dyed whisker spread,
 The thousand way of dressing a calf's head !
 The neckcloth neat—where starch and whalebone vie,
 To make the slave a walking pillory ?
 The bolster'd bosom—ah, ye envying fair,
 How little dream ye of the stuff that's there !
 What straps, ropes, steel, the arching ribs compress,
 To make the Dandy beautifully less.
 Thus fools, their fatal state of folly cast,
 By instinct, to strait waistcoat come at last ;
 Misjudging Shakespeare—this escap'd thine eye,
 For though *the brains are out, the thing won't die*.

HINTS, PLANS, and PROCEEDINGS OF Benevolence.

— Homo sum :
 Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

The following interesting information of the rapid progress of this important society has lately been published.

Besides the establishment in the Borough Road for the education of children on the Lancasterian plan, Auxiliary Societies have been also formed at Bristol, Exeter, Southampton, Rochford ; and in the districts of Southwark, North London and Islington, North East London and Hackney, in the metropolis. From Bristol the Society has received upwards of 300*l*., and the other Auxiliaries are actively exerting themselves in the establishment of schools. In forming auxiliary Societies in the metropolis, the Committee aim at the universal education of the poor, by establishing School Associations in every district, according to the extent of its population ; at the same time inviting the co-operation of respectable characters among the labouring classes.

The union also which is effected between persons of different religious persuasions who contribute to the support, or associate in the management, of these schools, is attended with very beneficial effects ; and a general spirit of good-will is excited between Christians under different names, whereby party zeal becomes extinguished in public good.

The Committee of this Institution corresponds with persons friendly to education in all parts of the world. It receives and communicates information—trains masters and mistresses at the Central School in the Borough Road—supplies teachers, and af-

fords every facility to foreigners to study the plan, and propagate it abroad. It also provides a supply of slates, lessons, and school apparatus for the schools on the System.

A number of persons are boarded and trained by this Institution, and are more immediately under the patronage and control of the Committee:—this is a source of considerable expense. Others are initiated and boarded at their own charge.

IRELAND.—The System has been widely and very favourably received in Ireland; and from the liberal principle upon which it is founded, it has been declared by the Commission appointed by Parliament as the Board of Education, (consisting of the Lord Primate, several Bishops, and other distinguished characters,) to be necessary for that country, as “keeping clear of all interference with the particular religious tenets of any, inducing the whole population to receive its benefits as one undivided body, under one and the same system, and in the same establishment.”—In 1811, a Society “for promoting the Education of the Poor in Ireland” was established in Dublin, under the patronage of the Duke of Kent, who, with his royal brother the Duke of Sussex, has so nobly patronized the great cause of general education; from which a large number of teachers have been sent forth to various schools. From the register it appears that 107 masters have been trained by the Society at Dublin, 62 of whom are Protestants, and 45 Catholics.—So important has the object of that Society appeared to be in a national point of view, that Parliament has granted a considerable sum of money to enable it to move forward with great vigour and effect.

SCOTLAND.—Schools on the British System have been established in several parts of Scotland, and with considerable success in those places where the population is great. The excellent parochial regulations so long established in that country, whereby ignorance of reading and writing is almost unknown, may account for the improvements of the British System appearing less necessary in that country.

It was not long after the establishment of the System in this kingdom, that it began to attract the attention of some benevolent and enlightened individuals in foreign parts; and, in consequence of the happy restoration of peace in 1814, the intercourse between England and the Continent being resumed, numerous applications were made for information respecting the System. The Central School at the Borough Road was visited by many foreigners of distinction, and opportunities now presented them-

selves for extending the System in various parts of the world:—the Society, therefore, in order better to designate the nature and extent of its views, resolved, at its General Meeting in May 1814, that it should in future bear the appropriate title of “THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.”

FRANCE.—Among the nations of the continent of Europe that have been zealous in the introduction of the System, France occupies the first and most prominent station. The attention of that nation was first drawn towards it by a publication in 1815, entitled *Nouveau Systeme d'Education*, by Count Lasteyrie: soon after which, several benevolent and distinguished characters at Paris united themselves into a Society for the purpose of promoting the establishment of Elementary Schools throughout that kingdom, under the title of “The Society for Elementary Instruction.” Mr. Martin, (a Protestant minister of Bourdeaux,) who studied the System with great assiduity at the Central School in the Borough Road was accordingly invited to undertake the organization of the first model school at Paris, which he accomplished with much zeal and ability, and it was opened for public inspection in June 1815. In the following year the King, by his royal ordonnance dated 25th February 1816, authorized schools on the improved System both for Catholics and Protestants, and directed schools to be established in every department, throughout the kingdom: he also decreed an annual grant of 50,000 francs from his royal treasury, for the general promotion of the cause. Since which period, the operations of the Committee at Paris have been conducted with so much energy and zeal, that the most striking success has attended their labours.—As the work before them is truly national,—viz. the general education of the whole poor population of France,—so it is carried forward on a scale commensurate with its great importance: the prefects of the departments, the sub-prefects, mayors of cities, &c. and other characters of eminence and distinction, direct their influence and assistance towards the great object; and the number of the schools now increases with such rapidity as to render it very difficult to obtain a correct account of them. The Committee at Paris announced in April 1817 that their number amounted to nearly 100; at the end of February 1818 they stated it to be 369; in June following the number of schools, as far as could be then ascertained, was announced in their Journal to have increased to nearly 800, and at the present date is upwards of 900.—The System has been introduced into Piedmont, Switzerland, and

the island of Corsica. Measures are also about to be taken by the minister of war for organizing schools on the System in every regiment in the French service. Schools have been also established among the Russian troops cantoned on the French frontier; one of which at Maubeuge, containing 300 soldiers, is reported to be in admirable order.

RUSSIA.—The System has been received and patronized in Russia. At St. Petersburg a Committee has been appointed by order of the Emperor to introduce the System into the schools for the children of the army. At Homel, on the Russian frontier of Poland, a school is organizing under the direction of Mr. Heard, a young man trained at the Borough Road School, and lately sent out there: this school is under the immediate patronage of Count Romanzoff, chancellor of the Russian empire.—It may also confidently be expected that the System will be extensively adopted in this empire when the four Russian youths who were instructed at the Borough Road School may return to St. Petersburg.

SPAIN.—The first school on this System was opened at Madrid on the 9th of January last, under the management of Captain Kearney, who made himself master of the System at the Borough Road School for that purpose. This school is patronized and supported by His Excellency the Duke del Infantado, and is superintended by a Committee of six noblemen of the first rank in that country. By the last report it is stated to be in a most flourishing condition.

GERMANY.—The System has been recently introduced under the auspices of the Grand-Duke of Saxe Weimar at Eisenach, where a school was opened on the 16th of June last by a Mr. Hydress, a youth of German extraction who was trained at the Central School, and recently sent out by the Committee. There were 168 boys immediately received under his tuition.

ASIA.—The British System was first introduced into Asia by His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, who, as commander of the Royal Scots regiment, (the second battalion of which was at that time stationed at Hyderabad,) gave directions for the establishment of a regimental school under sergeant Mullins, who had been instructed at the Central School in the Borough Road. On which occasion His Royal Highness expressed a hope "that this regimental school would be the sure means of fixing for ever the principles of the British and Foreign School Society in India, upon a basis which nothing can hereafter destroy."

—The Baptist Missionary Society, at their

station at Serampore, are most landably engaged in establishing schools among the natives, and to a considerable extent: they have engaged Mr. Penay, who acquired the System at the Borough Road to superintend these schools, which already afford instruction in the Bengalee language to upwards of 10,000 Hindoo children.—At Ceylon, the System has been introduced under the patronage of Sir Alexander Johnstone, and several schools have been already formed.

AFRICA.—Several African lads, who passed through a course of instruction at the Borough road school, have been sent out to Sierra Leone since 1814; and schools for male and female children of the settlers, as well as for those redeemed from slavery, have been established, and continue to flourish under the care of the excellent governor of that colony. There is also a school at Gnadenthal, 170 miles inland from the Cape of Good Hope, in which about 250 native children are taught to read the Holy Scriptures. The Committee at Paris has also successfully introduced the Plan of Instruction at Senegal.

AMERICA.—At an early period the System was transplanted into America. In New York, in the year 1806, the plan was first introduced by a private schoolmaster, Mr. Smith. His exertions attracted the notice of several benevolent characters, who formed a Committee of Education, which has extended itself until schools are now established sufficient for the instruction of 2000 children of both sexes. The legislature of the State of Pennsylvania has lately passed a law for establishing schools for the city and county of Philadelphia on the British System; by which, according to the Report of the Committee on Public Economy, previously drawn up on the subject, the means of instruction may be provided to the same number of children at a reduced expense from 37,104 to 9,276 dollars. Schools have been established at Halifax in Nova Scotia, by Mr. Bromly; at George Town in Columbia, and Cincinnati, by Mr. Robert Ould, who was trained at the Central School. Schools have been also formed at Baltimore, Louisville, Lexington, and Norfolk in America.

WEST INDIES. (Hayti).—An extract from the Royal Proclamation of King Henry, dated January 1817, may with much propriety form the introduction to this paragraph. "Our attention is particularly fixed on public instruction—the most powerful means of improving the morals of a nation, and forming the national character. We have deemed it expedient to ap-

point a Royal Chamber for Public Instruction, to establish a Royal College in all the principal towns of the kingdom, and National Schools for disseminating the Elements of Education." Accordingly, under his royal patronage several schools have already been established by masters trained at this Society's Central School, and sent out for that purpose. The whole expenses attendant on these schools, including the masters' salaries, &c. are paid by the Haytian government. From these schools a number of the young Haytians are annually promoted to the Royal College, as an honorary reward of merit, where their education is carried forward to the higher departments of the Sciences and Belles Lettres.—On that side of the Island which is under the government of President-general Boyer, a school has also been established; but it has sustained a severe loss in the death of the young Mr. T. Bosworth, a most valuable young man, who had been recently sent out by this Society. Measures have been taken recently at Dominica, by the present benevolent Governor, Colonel Maxwell, for establishing a school on this System in that Island.

The Society has also at different times afforded its aid to Missionaries and other benevolent characters, by grants of school apparatus, lessons, &c. for the establishment of schools in various other parts of the world, from accounts which have not recently been received.

National Register :

FOREIGN.

AMERICA: UNITED STATES.

Oil-spring Discovered.

Woodsville, Ohio, July 7, 1818.—“In the remainder of this letter, I shall give you an account of a natural curiosity in the State of Ohio; and rest assured I shall give you nothing exaggerated. Three weeks since Aaron B. Jones, Esq. George Jones, his brother, and myself, mounted our horses, taking with us a companion, and directed our course South-west from this place, through a pathless wilderness for some miles, until we arrived on the banks of Duck Creek. On the North-east branch of said creek, in lat. 38 deg. 39 min. we found an Oil Spring. This is one of the greatest curiosities in nature; it is in the form of a well. I sat myself down on the brink of it, to make some observations, which shall be given as nearly as I can describe with my pen. The well is about seven feet from the edge of the creek. It

has been accurately ascertained to be 42 feet from the surface of the ground to the bottom, and is three feet in diameter at the top. A piece of large button wood tree has been hollowed out and placed for a curb on the top to prevent people from falling into it. The oil boils up continually, like the boiling of a large soup-kettle, and runs into the creek in a small stream. It is as fine as any sperm oil from the head of a sperm whale; the quantity which rises is about five barrels a week. I followed the creek up and down nearly three miles, and found it completely covered with oil. I found an old ladle lying near, which I dipped into the oil, and forced it down into the water, and found the oil to be three feet deep. I drew out with the ladle as fine salt water as I ever tasted in the ocean. I then tried the goodness of the oil, and found it to burn clear and bright. A boy, a few weeks since, in order to ascertain whether oil, would burn on water, touched a firebrand to that on the creek instantly it was in a tremendous flame, which ascended 200 feet in the air, nearly a mile up and down the stream. I saw limbs of trees, which were nearly 100 feet high, burnt off as smooth as if the blaze of a furnace had struck them. The smell of the oil very much resembles that of British oil.”

Furious Animals.—Sabbath Profaned.

The following is the advertisement of a public entertainment at New Orleans last year; “On Sunday the 9th instant, will be represented in the place where fire-works are generally exhibited, near the Circus, an extraordinary fight of *furios animals*. The place were the animals will fight in a rotunda of 160 feet in circumference, with a railing 17 feet in height, and a circular gallery well conditioned and strong, inspected by the mayor and surveyors by him appointed. 1st Fight.—A strong Atakapas Bull, attacked and subdued by six of the strongest Dogs of the country. 2d Fight.—Six Bull-Dogs against a Canadian Bear. 3d Fight.—A beautiful Tiger against a Black Bear. 4th Fight.—Twelve Dogs against a strong and furious Opeloussas Bull.

If the Tiger is not vanquished in his fight with the Bear, he will be sent alone against the last Bull; and if the latter conquers all his enemies, several pieces of fire-works will be placed on his back, which will produce a very entertaining amusement. In the circus will be placed two manikins, which, notwithstanding the efforts of the bulls to throw them down, will always rise again, whereby the animals will get furious. The doors will be opened at three, and the exhibition begin at four

o'clock precisely. Admittance, one dollar for grown persons, and 50 cents for children. A military band will perform during the Exhibition. If Mr. Renault is so happy as to amuse the spectators by that new spectacle, he will use every exertion to diversify and augment it, in order to prove to a generous public whose patronage has been so kindly bestowed upon him, how anxious he is to please them.

Republican Simplicity.

From an American paper.—“As illustrative of the republican simplicity and character of our citizens, the following anecdote, which occurred in this city (New York) some time ago, will bear ample testimony: An English dandy, just landed ordered a suit of clothes to be made by one of our fashionable tailors, which, by agreement, was to be finished on a certain day. The gentleman being disappointed, went to the tailor, and rated him soundly for his neglect. At the moment a person entered who addressed the tailor as follows.—“*Alderman*, I have a petition before the Hon. the corporation relative to one of the avenues, and I should be happy if you would be present and attend to it.” “Very well Sir, (says the tailor), I know something of the subject, and shall do so.” Scarcely had he departed before another one entered. I have (said he to the tailor) placed a note in the Bank for discount; I have not spoken to any other director but yourself—will you use your best effort to get it done for me?” “I will do my best,” said the tailor. When the last person departed, a young officer in full dress entered, who addressed the tailor as follows:—“*General*, I have come to receive your orders.” The *Alderman*, *General*, *Bank-director*, and *tailor* in reply, “Very well, Sir, said you shall have them, and you will take care that the *Adjutant* has the division on the ground at the precise hour.” The *Englishman*, who attended these interviews, very leisurely lifted up his eye-glass, and having viewed the *tailor*, from top to toe, took his leave, saying, “Sir, you may send my clothes home whenever you please.”

INDIES: WEST.

Jamaica.—Obeah abolished.

By a recent Act of the House of Assembly, an endeavour has been made towards more effectually suppressing the practice of Obeah. Our readers are aware, that by this name is designated a kind of necromantic power, which is mostly exercised by the negroes for the attainment of the worst purposes. By the above Act, however, it is decreed that “any slave who shall wil-

fully, maliciously, and unlawfully, pretend to any magical and supernatural charm or power, in order to promote the purposes of insurrection or rebellion of the slaves within this island, or to injure and affect the life or health of any other slave; or who wilfully and maliciously shall use or carry on the wicked and unlawful practice of Obeah, shall, upon conviction thereof, suffer death or transportation, as the Court shall think proper.

“Also, that if any slave wilfully and maliciously, in the practice of Obeah, or otherwise, shall mix or prepare, or have in his or her possession, any poison, or any noxious or destructive substance or thing, with an intent to administer to any person (whether the said person be white or black, or a person of colour,) or wilfully and maliciously shall administer to, or cause to be administered to, such person any poison, or any noxious or destructive substance or thing whatsoever, although death may not ensue, upon the testimony thereof, every such slave, together with his or her counsellors, aiders, and abettors (being slaves), knowing of and being privy to such evil intentions and offences, shall, upon conviction thereof, suffer death, transportation, or such other punishment as the Court shall think proper.”

ITALY.

Tiber searched.

The company which has obtained permission to search the bed of the Tiber has published its prospectus. After advertizing to the different attempts previously made, it is observed—“What ought not to be hoped from a company, which by a simple and unexpressive process, proposes to search the bed of this rich river, between the Porta Milvius and the Porta d'Ostra, with machines that will separate all other substances from the earth which forms the bed of the river. Though the historians do not indicate with precision, the valuable objects, the metallic riches the works of architecture, and other remains of the fine arts which have been thrown into the Tiber, various circumstances nevertheless authorize the belief, that a great quantity of ancient relics of high value are contained in that river.” This undertaking, which is authorized by the Papal Government, is to be supported by subscriptions of 140 shares of 500 scudi each, 200 of which will be restored, on the termination of the enterprise. All the articles found are to be collected in a mass, and a price fixed by persons capable of valuing them. The Government is to have the preference as a purchaser, and to be allowed an abatement of one sixth of

the price. Whatever the Government will not purchase, may be exported, on the payment of the treasurer of one-sixth of the value. The profits of the speculation are to be thus divided, viz. two-eighths to the Government, one-eighth to the director, M. Naro, and five-eighths to the shareholders. Subscriptions are to be received until the end of February next. The Duchess of Devonshire is one of the persons of distinction who favour this enterprise.

OTAHEITE.

King Pomare's Letter.

Mooria, Afareaitu, July 2, 1817.—Very good Friend,—May you be saved by Jesus Christ the true Saviour, by whom alone we can be saved. The word of God has taken root (or made mightily to grow) in Tahiti, and also at Raiatea. There are none of these lands left but have received the word of the true God. There are not remaining so much as one of these idols in any of these lands; they are totally destroyed (or demolished), having been burnt in the fire. Jehovah alone is universally worshipped by the people of these countries. Jehovah himself caused his word to take root, and therefore it succeeds. It was not by our power or ability that it took root: for what ability have we? we have no power or ability. God himself is the supreme cause of his word being universally received in these lands. Now they are highly honoured by their having received the excellent word of the true God. Their obedience of the word of God has made them great (or illustrious). Verily we have ceased all our bad ancient customs; they are universally cast off. Stealing, fornication, infant slaughter, drunkenness, &c. &c. are all totally and universally abandoned. Perhaps there is still remaining much evil in man's heart not yet cast off (or come to a dissolution) but continues concealed within, in the hidden recesses of the heart. God only can so work as to cause its entire overthrow.

How is it that you are so attached to your residence at Port Jackson? Have you no thoughts towards Tahiti? Tahiti is now happy (or in a state of contentment). My affection for you continues unabated, my good friend. Where does Mr. Youle reside? It is commonly reported, that he dwells in a remote country. Is is a true report? Write to me that I may know. Let me have all the information you can send; let me know all the news of Port Jackson; write to me particularly, that I may know. I have one small request to make, my good friend. Do not think unfavourable of me for it. Send me some

paper and quills, a good quantity. You need not be careful of the quality of the paper. If it should be indifferent send it, that I may proceed writing my dictionary. I have no paper to go on with my dictionary. I am writing a dictionary. I have two copies that I wish to go on with; but I find it difficult to arrange (or collect) words, to complete my dictionary. Perhaps it will not soon be done.

Mr. Ellis, Mr. Cook, and Mr. Davies, are preparing to publish the Bible. It is at Afareaitu where they are preparing. Monday the 30th of June, they began to make preparations. When they have finished making their preparations, they will publish the Gospel of Luke, the Psalms of David, the Book of Jonah and also of Job. There is a great mortality this season. My wife Tarutarir is very ill. Perhaps she will die. The termination of life we know not. None but God knows. With him is life (or salvation).

May you be saved by Jehovah, and by Jesus Christ our Saviour, by whom alone we can be saved.

KING POMARE, of Tahiti, &c. &c.

For Mr. John Eyre.

SWEDEN.

Miraculous Spring.

A spring discovered in the neighbourhood of Foenkoeping has attracted, for this year past, an extraordinary sensation in the kingdom. The power of this spring to cure all human diseases is pretended to have been revealed to a woman residing there, by the voice of an invisible being; and this revelation has appeared in print in 30 pages. Patients flock to it from all the districts sixty leagues to the north of Stockholm, and even from Norway; the whole neighbourhood is thronged with them, and many have sold every thing they had in the world to be able to visit it. Carriages loaded with this precious water are met on all the roads; in every town it is offered for sale; and here, in Stockholm, the bottle of it is paid at the same price as wine. However, no patient who has been cured by it can be named, and the chemical analysis, which is printed, shows nothing but good pure spring water. In the month of July last, a ceremony took place, at Lynasas, for the purpose of formally consecrating it, under the name of the "*Miraculous Fountain*," on which occasion divine service was performed.

TURKEY.

Antiques destroyed.

A magnificent collection of antiques, belonging to M. Lidman, a native of Sweden, was destroyed by the late fire at Cou-

stantinople. In 1816, this collection was packed up in eleven great chests, only one of which, containing an Egyptian mummy has been saved from the general destruction. About 800 volumes, being a collection of several classic authors in the ancient and modern languages, together with a considerable number of Coptic and Arabian manuscripts, which M. Lidman had obtained in course of his travels in the East, were likewise lost. M. Lidman has now arrived at Constantinople from Messina: and instead of finding his treasures in safety, he has to deplore their irreparable loss.

National Register: BRITISH.

Street Illumination.

An article on this subject by John Millington, Esq. has appeared in several recent scientific publications; and it will not, we trust, escape the attention of police commissioners. It is of importance both as it effects the comfort and the pecuniary interest of the inhabitants of every large place, that the *best mode of lighting the streets* should be adopted. Great difference exists in the quantity of light emitted by the gas lamps when the flame is united in one whole, and when separated into portions. Count Rumford ascertained long ago, that if 221 grains of oil produced 100 degrees of light, the consumption of 560 grains in the same time produced 900 degrees; or, in other words, that a six-fold light was produced by less than a quantity of oil; understanding always that the whole oil in the latter case was consumed by one light. The accuracy of Rumford's principles was fully confirmed by experiments made in the parish of St. John's, London, with Lord Cochrane's lamp. It is thus a great error to have two or more lights in any one lamp; and it is an error of the same sort to divide the gas lights into several small branches. A great deal of heat is thus lost, and, in consequence, the number of luminous particles are greatly lessened. The whole gas, or oil, to be consumed in one burner should be consumed in *one flame*, by which means the power of illuminating is increased, when two lights only are united, in a proportion of six to one. In St. John's parish, in which lamps are used on the new construction, there is produced from one-half of the former number of lamps, at least three times the former quantity of light.—Mr. Millington also, after making a variety of experiments, recommends the use of common glazed white earthen ware, as reflectors, at the

top of the lamps, for the purpose of "throwing down a plentiful and equally diffused light." And he calculates the expence to be from 1d. to 2d. for each reflector, "These," he remarks, "may be very conveniently fixed within the cover of the lamp, so as to remove with it, by three or four bits of tin or wire soldered to it, and lent over the edge of the reflector."

Monument to Dr Burney.

The monument to the memory of the late Dr. Charles Burney, which has been executed at the expence of the parishioners of Deptford, was, lately, placed in the parish church in that town.

The monument has been executed by Goblet, whose mind and hand have been improved by many years' study in the school of the inimitable Nollekens. It is a pyramid, the base of which rests on the entablature of a square pedestal, between the two side pilasters of which, is placed the inscription, which we give below. Around the base of the pyramid are scattered books, papers, &c. and in its centre is a medallion of Dr. Burney. This is in bold relief, and is not less remarkable for the beauty of its execution, than for its strong resemblance to the amiable, accomplished, and lamented man to whose memory the monument is erected.

Charles Burney, D. D. F. R. S. F. S. A.
Rector of this Parish, and of Cliff in this County

Prebendary of Lincoln,
and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty,
Born Dec. 3, 1759; died Dec. 28, 1817.

In him were united
the highest attainments in learning,
with manners at once dignified and attractive;
peculiar promptitude and accuracy of judgment
with equal generosity and kindness of heart.
His zealous attachment to the church of England
was tempered by moderation;
and his impressive discourses from the pulpit
became doubly beneficial
from the influence of his own example.
The Parishioners of St. Pauls, Deptford,
Erected this monument
as a record

of their affection for their Rev. Pastor, Monitor,
and Friend,
of their gratitude for his services,
and of their unspeakable regret for his loss.

Kentish Inscription.

The following lines were lately found among the ruins of the Friary at Guildford, in Surrey, upon a stone on which they are supposed to have been inscribed prior to the Reformation:—

Si sapiens fore vis, sex serva quæ tibi mando,
Quid, dicas, et ubi, de quo, cui, quomodo,
quando,
Nunc lege, nunc ora, nunc cum fervore labora,
Tunc erit hora brevis, et labor ipse levis.

TRANSLATION.

'If you are willing to be wise,
These six plain maxims don't despise;

Both what you speak and how take care,
Of and to whom and when and where,
At proper hours, read, work, and play,
Time then will fly, and work be play.

The first two (as well as the other two lines) of the foregoing inscription evidently form a distinct distich. They have but little to recommend them, perhaps, in a poetical point of view, beyond the interest which is sure to be excited by any specimen of early literature, and more particularly of the literature of that period which historians have so justly and universally denominated the dark ages, and of which the inscription alluded to may not improperly be termed a curious relic.

Stage Coach Regulations.

The numerous impositions daily practised by stage coachmen, and the unpleasant and dangerous accidents which occur, render an attention to the following abstract particularly important.

Extracts from the Act 50 Geo. 3. c. 48. for Regulating Stage-Couches.—Carriages drawn by four or more horses, allowed ten outside passengers, besides the coachman, three on the front, and the remaining six behind; except where no parcels or luggage are carried on the roof, and then, if licensed, they may carry 12.

Carriage drawn by two or three horses, allowed five outside passengers, besides the coachman.

Ten pounds penalty for each passenger beyond the number, and 20l. if the driver is owner, or part owner, of the coach.

No passenger to ride on the outside, if the top shall be more than 8 feet 9 inches from the ground.—Penalty 5l.

Four-horse carriages may carry luggage two feet high, and two or three horse ditto 18 inches high on the roof.—Penalty 5l. an inch for every inch over, and 10l. if owner of the coach; but no passenger is to sit on the luggage.—Penalty 50s. to be paid by the passenger.

But luggage more than two feet high is allowed, provided it is not greater height from the ground, including the height of the coach, then ten feet nine inches.

Number of licensed passengers, inside and out, and names of owners to be painted on a conspicuous part of the carriage; penalty, 10l. for each extra passenger, and 20l. if owner, or part owner.

Owners liable to penalties, if driver cannot be found.

Summons served on the bookkeeper sufficient in all cases.

Driver not to leave his box, or quit the horses, until he has some person to hold them; penalty 5l.

Driver endangering the safety of passengers, or driving furiously, or allowing others to drive, or quitting the box without rea-

sonable occasion, or for longer time than occasion requires, forfeit 10l.

Drivers using abusive language to passengers, or exacting more than their fare, forfeit 40s.

Turnpike-keepers refusing to count the number of passenger, or measure the height of the luggage, being properly required by a passenger, and drivers refusing to stop for that purpose, forfeit 5l.

Penalties recoverable before one Justice Information to be laid in 14 days.

Imprisonment in the gaol, or house of correction, if penalties not immediately paid.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

April 27.—Sir R. Peel moved that the Cotton-Manufactories Regulation Bill should be committed.

Lord Stanley objected to the measure, as unnecessarily interfering with the freedom of labour, and depriving the working classes of a portion of the wages now earned by their children. He moved that the Bill should be committed this day six months.

Lord Lascelles called upon the House not to proceed on *ex parte* evidence, but to appoint a Committee to inquire into the truth of the statements on which the Bill was pretended to be founded. He believed that it principally originated with a man who was well known from the public prints (Mr. Owen), who had wished to establish a new system of morals.

Mr. Peel supported the Bill at considerable length. In one manufactory, he said, 374 children were employed for 12, 13, 14 and 15 hours. In all Manchester, the number of children employed in cotton manufactories were, according to Mr. Sandford, 11,600. He implored the House to contemplate for a moment, such a number of children occupied at the uniform toil of cotton-spinning for 15 hours out of every 24 hours of their existence, and to say whether such a system was to be longer endured. Every natural instinct was counteracted, every feeling and inclination natural to a child was thwarted and suppressed.

After some further discussion, the amendment was negatived by 91 to 26, and the Bill was committed.

April 28.—Colonel Patten Bold moved for a Select Committee to consider of the duties on printed cottons, on which so many petitions had been received, and to report their opinions thereon; which was agreed to, and the Committee appointed.

Mr. Lyttleton, at considerable length, pointed out the hardship and injustice of the recent regulation respecting the pensions to the widows of military officers, and

concluded with moving an address to the Prince Regent, entreating him to cancel the late warrant for the regulations alluded to.

Colonel Dalrymple and Mr. I. Smith supported the motion.

Mr. F. Lewis said the measure complained of had not originated with the Committee of Finance; but their inquiries had led them to a knowledge of the extreme dissatisfaction which prevailed in the Navy, and the perpetual complaints which were made by the officers in that service on the score of their not being so much favoured on the subject in question as the officers of the army. It appeared advisable to remove the ground of difference between the two services, and to cut off a source of so much jealousy and heart-burning.

Lord Palmerston said, that the regulation was not to apply to the widow of any officer now married, so that there was no breach of faith. But the Executive Government were not to blame for any hardships that were supposed to exist with respect to these regulations. These were all regulations for which the House must be responsible. They were regulations which had been forced on the Government by the language that had been held on the opposite side with regard to economy, and under these circumstances, he could not agree to the motion.

Mr. Calcraft called upon a Noble Lord (Palmerston) to point out the instance in which those who sat on his side of the House recommended a niggardly provision for wounded soldiers or officers' widows. He was truly surprised to hear, that the country could not support the charge of these allowances. But who were the persons that made that assertion? They were those—and the country would not fail to notice it—that thought 50,000*l.* or 100,000*l.* a year, if given to the Princes, was not more than the resources of the nation could provide; but nothing could be given to those brave and gallant heroes who had fought for our protection, and whose valour, as Ministers themselves had frequently boasted, had secured the independence and tranquillity of Europe.

Mr. Wilberforce could not help encouraging the hope, that the Noble Lord (Palmerston) would find himself compelled to accede to the motion. He thought that the Noble Lord, in referring to economy, had made a most unjust, unwise, and uncandid application.

Mr. Vansittart said the grant had been entirely of an eleemosynary nature; but if it should be the disposition of Parliament to adopt a more liberal line of conduct, he

was sure he might answer, on the part of the Ministers of the Crown, that they would be willing to do every thing in their power towards the object. He hoped, therefore, the motion would be withdrawn, as the concession had better come spontaneously from the Crown.

My Lyttleton, in compliance with this suggestion, withdrew his motion.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

April 29.—Lord Lauderdale moved for an estimate of the expense of the gold coinage for the year 1818, and an account of the loss arising out of the old silver, and the issue of the new. The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

April 29.—Mr. Vansittart moved the order of the day for going into a Committee on the Loan Bill.

Mr. P. Grant arraigned the plan of borrowing in time of peace as ruinous to the country. He could not conceive what was the use of keeping up a fund of redemption, when a larger sum was annually reduced by its operation. If an individual were thus to act in the management of his private affairs, his conduct would be considered as little less than insane.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that during the last three years there had been an increase of the unfunded debt to the amount of 15,000,000*l.* and a reduction of no less than 50,000,000*l.* or 40,000,000*l.* sterling. In the case of a private gentleman, therefore, who added 10,000*l.* a year to his debts, for three years successively, and in the same period redeemed 60,000*l.* he did not think it could be said that there was any unprosperous course of proceeding. At the end of the year he calculated that the result of the accounts would show a reduction of the funded debt to the extent of 15,000,000*l.* and of the unfunded, to that of all the addition which it was now receiving.

The House having gone into a Committee, Mr. Grenfell moved to omit the clause respecting the allowance to the Bank for management, which would amount to 13,000*l.* He held in his hand a statement of the amount of fees received by them, upon the different loans contracted for during the last 17 years of the war; and the Committee would be astonished to learn that it was no less than 324,000*l.* paid out of the national purse for this trifling surface.

Mr. Vansittart opposed the amendment; and, after some farther conversation, it was negatived by 46 to 31.

Mr. S. Bourne addressed the House on the subject of the Poor Laws, so far as re-

garded the questions of Settlements. He pointed out the inconveniencies of the alterations that had taken place since 1795, and recommended a return to the old system, with some modifications. He should propose that a residence of three years should give a settlement, to be decided by the parish officers, and the evidence of the pauper's neighbours. This would prevent much litigation at the Quarter Sessions. But this was to be with the limitations that the pauper should not have been absent from his parish more than 60 days in each year; and never have been convicted of any crime or misdemeanor. It was also proposed that no person should be able to gain a settlement before the age of 16; and to stay the order of removal of a pauper until his appeal should be decided. The 60 days absence should not be consecutive days; and to provide for servants who might reside with masters some months in the year in different parts of the country, it was proposed to make their settlement in the parish in which they might have resided the last three months.

Sir S. Romilly considered this measure as likely to be productive of much good, by decreasing litigation. He had known, by the present law, a printer removed to a place where there was not a printing press, and a fisherman carried to an inland part; thus neither of them could obtain a living.

Leave was then granted to bring in the Bill.

On the motion for going into a Committee on the Churches Bill, Sir F. Flood objected to Ireland bearing a part of this burthen beyond her power, without receiving any benefit from it.

Mr. Vansittart said, Parliament had not been guilty of the injustice to Ireland alluded to by the Hon. Baronet. He had no doubt the House would concur in a grant to extend the Protestant churches in Ireland. The House then went into the Committee on the Bill.

Sir W. Scott objected to the clause giving a power to any twelve substantial householders, with the assistance of well-disposed persons, and with the consent of the Bishop, to build a church.

Mr. Vansittart defended the clause, and considered that all parts of this Bill must rise or fall together.

Mr. Wrottesley opposed the clause, and unless it was withdrawn, he would oppose the Bill in every stage.

Mr. Bathurst thought the Bill, as far as this clause was concerned, should be divided into two Bills. Considerable discussion ensued with respect to this clause, which was opposed principally by Mr. Peel, Sir

M. W. Ridley, and other Members, on the ground that it went to entrench upon the privileges of the Established Church.—They objected to the mode of appointing, at the recommendation of twelve subscribers, under the sanction of the Bishop.

After some observations from Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Vansittart, the proposed clause was negatived, on a division, by 47 to 22. The Chairman then reported progress, and the Committee was ordered to sit again.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

May 1.—Earl Beauchamp moved that certain standing orders relative to private Bills be taken into consideration, with a view of suspending the same, previous to the third reading of the Eau-brink Drainage Bill.

The Earl of Oxford moved an amendment, to refer the said orders to a Committee. On this a division took place. For the amendment, 2.—Against it, 24. The original motion was of course carried.

Lord Holland presented a petition from two persons, named Doubleday and Dawson, complaining of certain grievances which they had sustained in some cause which was in Chancery for 10 years, and not yet concluded, and praying relief.

The Lord Chancellor said, the subject of complaint should be inquired into; and the petition was laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 2.—Mr. Tierney addressed the House at great length on the subject of the currency of the realm. We had a funded debt, to speak in round numbers, of 800,000,000*l.* and 40,000,000*l.* of unfunded, in this the third year of peace. The total amount of debt was therefore 840,000,000*l.*; as he apprehended, rather an appalling consideration: but we were not, it was said, without some comfort in this unpromising state of affairs; we had a sinking fund of 14,000,000*l.* and this brought us round to the side of prosperity. Then again it occurred, that it was necessary to borrow the whole of 14,000,000*l.* or amount of the sinking fund, which recollection replaced us in a situation of adversity. But another piece of comfort was discovered in the advantageous terms on which this 14,000,000*l.* had been borrowed. The next question, therefore, which presented itself was, ought a system of finance, under such circumstances, to be bottomed upon a paper currency, not convertible into money? The original justification of the suspension of cash payments had been abandoned twelve years ago; and surely some extraordinary grounds ought now to be laid for containing it. Two years ago

an Act was passed, continuing it for the express purpose of enabling the Bank to be ready to resume cash payments on the 5th of July next. Now a Bill was introduced with precisely the same preamble, though it had been solemnly stated that the Bank was perfectly prepared. This surely demanded inquiry. Mr. T. then combated the arguments that had been urged for the measure from the foreign loans, the rise in the price of gold, the state of the exchange, the drain of specie for British travellers on the Continent, &c. and condemned the plan which had been in contemplation with regard to country bankers, as ultimately leading to the issuing of a Government paper currency, which, in the event of another war, would prove ruinous to the country. He concluded with moving that a Committee should be appointed to take into consideration the circulation of the country, and to inquire whether any and what restriction was necessary on the Bank's payment of their promissory notes in specie.

Mr. Vansittart opposed the motion, as leading to no practical result. The measure of suspending cash payments for one year longer was grounded upon the obvious extraordinary circumstances of the present moment, when large loans were wanting for France and other countries. The preamble of the Bill had originated in a mistake, and would be corrected. He proceeded to justify his views with regard to country bankers, and disavowed any idea of issuing stock debentures. He then adverted to the increasing prosperity of the country; and returning to the question of the restriction, observed that, on the one side, there were great dangers and certain inconveniences; on the other, no inconvenience and fanciful apprehensions. On these grounds he should oppose the motion to appoint a Committee.

After some further discussion, the motion was negatived, on a division, by 164 to 99.

May 4.—On the motion for committing the Land Tax Assessment Bill, Sir J. Graham objected to it, as likely to create great confusion, being now on the eve of a general election. He moved that the Bill be committed this day three months, which amendment was carried, after some discussion, by 90 to 54.

The House having gone into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Banks moved the resolution for granting 13,500*l.* for the purchase of the late Dr. Burney's library, to be placed in the British Museum. The library of the late Dr. Burney was of the most valuable description. Among other things it contained the most complete col-

lection of Greek literature that had perhaps ever been in the possession of any individual. It was not necessary for him to enlarge on the expediency of not permitting such a collection to be dissipated—a collection which it might require many centuries again to accumulate. This part of the late Dr. Burney's library was enriched with manuscript remarks by himself, Porson, and other eminent and distinguished scholars.

Mr. Curwen, considering the pecuniary embarrassments under which the country laboured, felt himself bound to oppose the grant.

Mr. Douglas stated, that 3,500*l.* of the money required would be supplied by the sale of books now in the British Museum, which the acquisition of Dr. Burney's library would render superfluous, and that the remaining 10,000*l.* should be furnished by suspending the usual annual grant to the British Museum, until the advance of that sum had been paid.

Mr. Lockhart said, the cases in which the State should interfere to make purchases of the kind now proposed, should be when the things to be purchased were at once of extreme rarity and of extreme utility. In the case of the Elgin Marbles it had been alleged that the possession of those rare examples would inspire our sculptors with the genius of Grecian art. If any thing was to be found in this collection not elsewhere to be obtained, either fragments of history, or treatises of morals, or examples of oratory, he should be willing to pay money for its preservation; but as for the varieties of verbal criticism, it might well be left to the enthusiasm of virtuosos, while the interference of the State was confined to that which was really useful to mankind.

Sir J. Mackintosh rose to enter his protest against the sentiments of the hon. member for the City of Oxford (Mr. Lockhart)—it was well he was not a member for the University, who had expressed such contempt for classical learning, which was the foundation of education in this as well as every other polished nation of Europe.—What would the inmates of that University which was seated in the city which the honourable gentleman represented, say, when they heard that they, and all others who studied classical learning, were trained in frivolous questions respecting minute and unimportant distinctions? Was not the honourable member aware, that in that classical education to which so many superficial objections might be made, was comprised a course of indirect, but not the less forcible moral and political instruction,

which had the greatest effect in the formation of the character and the mind? Were the lawgivers of this and other countries mere drivellers, when they recommended a degree of minute accuracy in these studies? But did not this accuracy form the criterion of a perfect familiarity with those authors who were the models of thought, the masters of moral teaching and of civil wisdom, and, above all things, of civil liberty? He was ashamed to hear any part of knowledge treated as a luxury or as an amusement. Classic learning was in reality much more important than others which had more direct connexion with the business of life, as it tended more to raise high sentiments, and fix principles, in the minds of youth than the sciences. In such a country as this, at least, it was strange to talk of money laid out on science as a waste—in this country in which Mr. Watt, who had lived to see an application which he had made of one principle of science, add more to the wealth of this country than it had ever happened to an individual to add before. They had seen, too, an individual who had changed the whole face of science—Sir H. Davy, by an admirable, though simple invention, saving annually a number of human lives. He estimated as highly the Elgin Marbles as his own ignorance would permit him; but if an artist who restored the smallest portion of an ancient statue was worthy of praise, a Bentley or a Porson, who illustrated one obscure beauty, or chastened one incorrect line of the models of ancient eloquence, was also to be valued.—The vote was agreed to without a division.

LIST OF PATENTS.

James Mason Champness, Whitesmith, and **Henry Binks**, Clock and Watchmaker, both of Cheshunt-street, Hertfordshire; for certain improvements on axle-trees of carriages of various descriptions. Aug. 28, 1817.

Joseph Manton, of Davies-street, Berkeley-square, in the parish of St. George's, Hanover-square, Middlesex, Gunmaker; for certain improvements in locks for fire-arms. Sept. 26, 1817.

John Dale, of White-Lion-street, Pentonville, Middlesex, Millwright; for the application of a certain material, hitherto unused for that purpose, to the making of rollers or cylinders of various descriptions. Oct. 3, 1817.

William Harry, of Morriston, near Swansea, Glamorganshire, Smelter of Copper Ores; for an improvement or improvements in the building, constructing, or erecting the roofs or upper parts of furnaces used

for the smelting of copper and other ores, or any of their metals, or for any other purposes requiring strong fires.

John Oldham, of South Cumberland-street, Dublin, Esquire; for an improvement or improvements in the mode of propelling ships and vessels on seas, rivers, and canals, by the agency of steam. Oct. 10, 1817.

Robert Dickinson, of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Middlesex, Esquire; for an improvement or improvements in the sea beacons and their moorings.

Frederick Dizi, of Crab-tree-street, Fulham, Middlesex; for certain improvements on harps. Nov. 1, 1817.

Francis Marcellin Molle, of Bucklersbury, London, Merchant; for certain improvements in propelling boats and other vessels. Communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad.

Henry Meade Ogle, of Turnham Green, Middlesex, Esquire; for improvements in and on tea and coffee pots, or biggins.

George Clymer, late of Pennsylvania, but now of Cornhill, London, Mechanic; for certain improvements in writing presses.

Thomas Carzon Hansard, of Peterborough court, Fleet-street, London, Printer; for certain improvements on, and additions to printing presses, and also in the processes of printing.

Daniel Towers Shears, of Fleet-Market, London, Coppersmith; for a machine for the cooling of liquids, and which may be applied to the condensation of vapour, and may be of great utility in the condensing of spirits in the process of distillation and cooling worts, beer, and other liquids.

Samuel Hall, of Basford, Nottinghamshire, Cotton-spinner; for a certain method of improving thread or yarn as usually manufactured of every description, whether fabricated from flax, cotton, wool, silk, or any other vegetable, animal, or other substance whatsoever. Nov. 3, 1817.

Samuel Hall, of Basford, Nottinghamshire, Cotton-spinner; for a certain method of improving every kind of lace or net, or any description of manufactured goods, whose fabric is composed of holes or interstices, made from thread or yarn, as usually manufactured, of every description, whether fabricated from flax, cotton, wool, silk, or any other vegetable, animal, or other substance whatsoever.

Joseph Claude Niepee, of Frith-street, Soho-square, Middlesex; for certain improvements in the means of propelling boats and other vessels. Communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad. Nov. 25, 1817.

Francis Baislee, of Oxford-street, Middlesex, Stationer; for certain improvements

on machinery used for cutting paper. Nov. 28, 1817.

John Hague, of Pearl-street, Spital-fields, Middlesex, Engineer; for certain improvements in the method of expelling molasses or syrup from sugars, and also in the refining of sugars.

John Turner, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, Button-maker; for certain improvements in the plating copper or brass, or a mixture of copper or brass with pure or standard gold, or gold mixed with a greater portion of alloy, and in the preparation of the same for rolling into sheets. Dec. 5.

William Busk of Ponsbourn-park, Hertfordshire, and *Robert Harvey*, of Epping, Essex, Victuallers; for their certain improvements in the means or mode of making pipes and tubes of porcelain, clay, or other ductile substances.

William Stratton, of Gutter-lane, Cheap-side, London Engineer; for his improvements on certain part or parts of gas apparatus.

Joseph Wild, of Pylewell-house, Southampton, Esquire; for a machine for separating corn, grain, and seeds from the straw.

Stephen Price, of Stroud, Gloucestershire Engineer; for his improved substitute for teasels to be used in the dressing of woollen cloth or fabrics which require dressing.

Moses Poole, of Lincoln's Inn Old Square, Middlesex; for certain improvements on steam engines. Communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad. Dec. 15, 1817.

Jean Frederick, Marquis de Chabannes, of Drury-lane, Middlesex; for certain improvements upon his inventions applicable to the purposes of warming, cooling, and conducting air in houses and other buildings, and also of warming, cooling, evaporating, condensing, and taking the residuum from liquids, and to other useful purposes. Partly communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad. Dec. 19, 1817.

Jean Frederick, Marquis de Chabannes, of Drury-lane, Middlesex; for a new method of constructing pipes or tubes of copper, sheet lead, sheet iron, tin, or other metals, or mixture of metals, capable of being reduced into sheets.

John Lewis, Clothier, *William Lewis*, Dyer, and *William Davis*, Engineer, all of Brimscomb, Gloucestershire; for certain improvements on wire gig mills, for the purpose of dressing woollen and other cloths that may require such process.

Arthur Howe Holdworth, of Dartmouth, Devon, Esquire; for his improvements on gasometers.

Thomas Papps, No. 4, Clayton place,

Kennington, Surrey, Accountant; for certain improvements in books of accounts, commonly known under the names or denomination of cash book, bought and sale day books, or journal and ledger.

William Cleland, of Bolton le Moors Lancashire, Gentleman; for his improvement in the bleaching of flax and hemp, and also in the bleaching of yarn and cloth, or other goods made of either of these articles. Dec. 20, 1817.

Edward Cowper, of Nelson square, Surrey, Printer, for improvements in printing presses, or machines used for printing. Jan. 7, 1818.

John Collier, of Frocester, Gloucestershire Engineer; for improvements on a machine for the purpose of cropping or shearing woollen cloths of every description. Jan. 15, 1818.

John Lewis, Clothier, *William Lewis*, Dyer, and *William Davies*, Engineer, all of Brimscomb, Gloucestershire; for improvements in shearing machines for shearing or cropping woollen and other cloths that may require such a process, the same being further improvements on a patent obtained by John Lewis, for an improved shearing machine.

Philip Taylor, of Bromley, Middlesex, Operative Chemist; for a method of applying heat in certain processes to which the same method hath not hitherto been applied.

William Moul, of Bedford square, Middlesex; for improvements in steam engines.

John Holworthy Palmer, of Regent street, St. John, Westminster, Middlesex, Gentleman; for a mode of purifying certain descriptions of gases.

John Theodore Koster, Lancashire, Merchant; for a method of building or constructing wheeled carriages, and also for making wheels for carriages.

James Fraser, of Long Acre, St. Martin in the Fields, Middlesex; Engineer and Coppersmith, for a cooking machine, for the more simple and effectual decomposition of salt water, and to render the said salt water more useful to the general purposes of ships' crews, &c. at sea, without any extra apparatus except the said cooking machine, or in other words, its structure will answer the end of worm or condenser, and worm tub, &c. &c.

Charles Brightly, of Bungay, Suffolk, Printer, and *Bryan Donkin*, of Grange Road, Bermondsey, Surrey, Engineer; for a machine or printing press, for printing from types, plates, or blocks. Jan. 17, 1818.

Marc Isambard Brunel, of Lindsay row, Chelsea, Middlesex, Civil Engineer; for a

method or methods for forming tunnels or drifts under ground. Jan. 20, 1818.

Hugh Ronalds, of Hammersmith, Middlesex, Gentleman; for improvements in the art of making leather. Jan. 23, 1818.

Joseph Corty, of Harley street, Cavendish square, Middlesex, Merchant; for improvements on and additions to stills, or the apparatus used for distilling, and also in the process of distilling and refining. Communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad. Jan. 20, 1818.

Benjamin Wilson, of Abbey street, Bermondsey, Surrey, Flax manufacturer; for a machine for breaking, swinging, and preparing flax or hemp. Jan. 23, 1818.

Richard Banks, of Hadley, Wellington, Salop, Engineer; for further improvements on wheel carriages.

Thomas Calderbank, of Liverpool, Lancashire, Plumber; for improvements in the working of pumps and other machinery.

John Scott, of Pengo place, Surrey, Esq. for an improvement in steam boats, and in the machinery for propelling the same.

James Ikin, of William street, Christ church, Surrey, Mechanist: for an improved method or methods of constructing or manufacturing fire, or furnace bars, or gratings. Jan. 27, 1818.

George Frederick Hagner, late of Philadelphia, in the United States, but now of Adelphi, Middlesex, Gentleman, for certain improvements in the art of manufacturing pigments, commonly known by the names of white lead and verdigris.

Rudolph Ackermann, of the Strand, Middlesex, Publisher and Printseller; for certain improvements on axletrees, applicable to four-wheeled carriages. Communicated to him by George Lenkensperger, of Munich, in the kingdom of Bavaria.

William Horner, of Howick, Northumberland, Clerk, Bachelor of Arts, for a machine or apparatus for the purpose of acquiring a very high mechanical power in a small compass and with little friction, and without the possibility of running amain, if employed in raising or lowering weights.

George Prior, of Leeds, in the West Riding of the county of York, Watchmaker; for perfectly detaching the escape-wheel of chronometers from the influence of the friction and inaccuracies arising from the main spring, the pivots, and the teeth of all the other wheels and pinions in the machine during the time of its giving impulses to the balance, whereby its vibrations will be more accurately and uniformly supported than by any other invention heretofore made public. Jan. 29, 1818.

John Penwarne, of Stafford street, Mary le Bone, Middlesex, Esq. for a certain im-

provement, being an improvement on the cock for drawing beer, cyder, and other liquors, from casks and other vessels, without the interruption of a vent, plug, or any opening whatever in the upper part of the cask or vessel, either for the purpose of admitting air, or for affixing the said instrument or cock, or any apparatus or appendage belonging to the same. Jan. 31, 1818.

Benjamin Taylor, of Mile end, near Glasgow, Lanarkshire; for a loom, to work by the power from a steam engine, which will weave figures or flowers upon either twilled or plain cloth, in either silk, cotton, linen, or worsted, or any of them intermixed. Feb. 3, 1818.

Sir Thomas Cochrane, Knight, commonly called Lord Cochrane, for an improvement or improvements in the process or processes of purifying a certain spirit, or essential oil, which is known by the name of spirit of tar or oil of tar, and which is obtained from the different liqueous, carbonaceous, or bituminous substances, by means of which improvement or improvements the said oil or spirit will be separated from certain impurities, which have hitherto prevented the application of such oil or spirit to divers useful purposes.

Matthew Cotes Wyntt, of Henrietta street, Cavendish Square, Mary le Bone, Middlesex, Esq. for a safe guard to prevent the accidental movement of the cock of a gun, pistol, or other fire arms, forward towards the hammer. Communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad.

Jeremiah Chubb, of Portsea, county of Southampton, Mechanic; for certain improvements in the construction of locks.

Daniel Wilson, of Earl street, London, Gentleman; for certain improvements in the process of boiling and refining sugar.

Edmund Naish, of Bristol, Gloucestershire, Hosier, one of the people called quakers; for certain improvements on the machines or machinery used for winding cotton.

Grant Preston, of Burr street, Aldgate, Middlesex, Brazier; for an improvement in the deck glass rim, and on the safety gate.

Nathaniel Smith, of Kettering, Northamptonshire, Cooper; for certain improvements on winnowing machines. Feb. 3, 1818.

Mary Sedgwick, of Bishopsgate Within, Starch manufacturer; for a valuable product or valuable products from that part of the refuse, slime, or wash, of starch that will not of itself subside. Feb. 10, 1818.

John Munro, of Finsbury square, Middlesex, Esq. for certain improvements on steam engines. Communicated to him by Barnabus Langton, of New York, one of

the United States of America. Feb. 12 1818.

Zachariah Barratt, of No. 27, Windmill street, Tottenham court road, Middlesex, Cabinet maker and Carpenter; for a machine for curing, cleansing, sweeping, and ventilating chimneys, and when chimnies are on fire, for extinguishing the same.

John Simpson, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, Plater; for a method of constructing and making spring hooks, or woodcock eyes, and for coach harness; which principle of spring is intended also to be applied to harness buckles, territs, hooks, harness and spring swivels. Feb. 16, 1818.

Thomas Attingham, of Smith street, Chelsea, Middlesex, Gentleman; for a lamp intended to be called "The Economical and Universal Lamp," constructed by means of the flame of the wick being kept in a constant and equal degree of contiguity to the oil, so as to consume, in proportion to the light it gives, a less quantity of oil than other lamps, and also give a continual light of almost unvaried brilliancy. Feb. 19, 1818.

John Jones, of the city of Gloucester, Brush manufacturer; for improvements in certain parts of the machinery or instruments used for dressing of woollen and other cloths.

James Collier, of Frocester, Gloucestershire, Civil Engineer; for various improvements on a machine now in use for the dressing and gigging of woollen cloths, called a gigge.

Alexander Haliburton, of Haigh Iron Works, near Wygan, Lancashire, Esquire; for certain improvements in steam engines and boilers. Feb. 27, 1818.

Joshua Routledge, of Bolton le Moor, Lancashire, Engineer; for an improvement or improvements upon the rotative steam engine.

John Sutherland, of Liverpool, Lancashire, and also of No. 99, Houndsditch, London, Coppersmith; for various improvements in the construction of an apparatus for the purifying of liquids. March 7, 1818.

Thomas Heppenstall, of Doncaster, Yorkshire, Machine maker; for an improvement upon the engine or machine for cutting or reducing into what is called chaff, different articles, as dry fodder for horses and cattle.

George Wyke, of Bath, Somersetshire, Esquire, and *William Sampson*, of Bristol, in the same county, Merchant; for improvements on pumps which improvements are applicable to machinery of various descriptions. March 14, 1818.

John Road, of Tipton, Staffordshire, Gentleman, and *William Howell*, of Wednes-

bury, in the same county, Ground Bailiff; for a new system of working and getting the main or thick mine of coal.

Richard Penn, of Richmond Hill, Surrey, for a mode of manufacturing ornamental wooden furniture, by the application of machinery.

John Ashton, of Great Tower street, London, Wine Merchant, and *Thomas Gill*, of Greek street, Soho, Middlesex, Hydrometer-manufacturer; for certain improvements in or on instruments and apparatus for ascertaining the strength of spirituous liquors, and also the specific gravity of fluids and metals.

Sir Thomas Cochrane, Knight, commonly called *Lord Cochrane*; for the working or making of a manufacture being lamps for streets, which effectuate and regulate the combustion of a certain purified essential oil or spirit obtained from different ligneous, carbonaceous or bituminous substances, usually called spirit of tar or oil of tar, and also working or making a manufacture being an arrangement or arrangements of parts of lamps, whereby all other lamps in which flame is enclosed, as in street lamps, within glass vessels or cases capable of transmitting light and of protecting the flame from the wind and weather, are adapted to the production of a clear light, by the combustion or decomposition of the said purified oil or spirit therein, and the use of the said essential oil or spirit in such lamps. April 8, 1818.

John James Alexander McCarthy, of No. 4, Spring gardens, Westminster, Middlesex, Gent. for a method or methods of applying granite or other materials in the making, constructing, or forming pavements, pitching, and covering for streets, roads, ways, and places.

William Annesley, of Belfast, Ireland, Architect; for certain improvements in the constructing ships, boats, and other vessels.

William Hopkinson, of High Holborn, Middlesex, Coach maker; for a machine or apparatus to prevent the wheels of waggons, carts, coaches, and all other carriages from coming off by accident, and which he intends to denominate or call a Wheel Detainer.

George Whitham, of Sheffield, Yorkshire, Manufacturer of Spindles; for certain machinery for grinding, glazing, and dressing small cotton and woollen spindles for spinning on jenny, bills, and mule, and other kind of machine for fine work.

William Booth, of Eckington, Derbyshire, Turner in Wood; for a method or process of making by a certain machine or machines, wooden clogs for pattens, wood.

in clogs or soles for shoes, and a description of wooden clogs commonly called or known by the name of the Devonshire clogs, or by whatsoever other name or names, description or descriptions, the same several clogs or soles are commonly called, known, described or distinguished.

William Church, late of the New Coffee House, Sweeting's Alley, Cornhill, London, but now of Clifton street, Finsbury square, Middlesex, Gentleman; for certain improvements in the steam engine.

Gilbert Lang and *Robert Smith*, both Printers in Glasgow; for a mode of producing the Sevis new deep and pale reds by topical mordants and a pale blue discharge on said reds. April 11, 1818.

Robert Clayton, of Nelson street, Dublin, Artist; for a method of depositing or inserting certain metals or a mixture of metals in wood, ivory, bone, horn, paper, and pottery ware, whereby the old and tedious process of inlaying may be superseded and the same effects be permanently produced in a shorter time and a less expense than by any other process now in use. April 16, 1818.

William Crawshaw, the younger, of Cyfarthfa Iron Works, Glamorganshire, Esquire, and *David Mushet*, of Coleford, Gloucestershire, Iron Master; for their improvement for the making and manufacturing of bar or other iron from certain refuse, slags, or cinders, in the smelting of copper ores, in the manufacturing of copper. April 18, 1818.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS DECEASED.

May 30, 1818.—At his house in South Audley Street, in his 73d year, ISAAC HAWKINS BROWNE, ESQ. D. C. L. and F. R. S. He was born Dec. 7, 1745, the only child of Isaac Hawkins Browne, esq. F. R. S. who sat in two Parliaments for the Borough of Wenlock in Shropshire, but was yet more distinguished for his literary abilities and acquirements, for his admired eloquence in the societies of the learned and accomplished, and for that superior classical taste and poetical endowment which produced the Latin poem "*De Animæ Immortalitate*," and thereby procured peculiar honour to the British name, in all foreign seminaries where the Latin language was cultivated. He was educated at Westminster-school, and at the age of seventeen entered a Gentleman Commoner at Hertford college, Oxford, and here he gave an earnest of those virtues, and those talents, which served to distinguish and exalt his character at a more advanced period of life. In the year 1784, he became a member of the House of

Commons for the Borough of Bridgnorth— which Borough he continued to represent for six successive Parliaments in a manner satisfactory to his constituents, and highly honourable to himself.

On May 12, 1788, he married Henrietta, the daughter of the Hon. Edward Hay, and grand-daughter of George Henry, the seventh Earl of Kinnoull, by whom he had no issue; she died April 11, 1802. On the 18th of December 1805, he married Elizabeth, the second daughter of Thomas Bodington, esq. of Clapton, Middlesex; who still lives to mourn the loss of her husband. In public life he was easy of access to those who sought his assistance and advice, regular in his attendance upon Parliament, and assiduous in discharging all its various duties. Being appointed to numerous Committees, he is universally acknowledged to have rendered most essential service in this useful and laborious, though less splendid, department of public business, by the intelligence, judgment, and patient industry, which he displayed on those occasions. In the great outline of his politics, he followed the course and supported the measures of that illustrious statesman Mr. Pitt; but in matters of detail he differed from him upon several points. The good of his country was, at all times, the paramount consideration in his mind. To this end all his views (equally divested of selfishness and vanity) were invariably directed.

July, 4, 1818.—At Cobham Park, Surrey, HARVEY CHRISTIAN COMBE, ESQ. He was born at Andover, in Hampshire, where his father, who possessed a landed estate, acted for many years as an attorney.—Being the eldest son, he succeeded to the patrimonial fortune; and, notwithstanding the hopes of independence held out by it, embarked in the commerce of his country. It was as a corn-factor, and under the patronage of a relation, that he commenced his career in the City. Having afterwards married a cousin, by whom he had no less than ten children, he succeeded, on her father's death, to a considerable property.—He was afterwards engaged as a brewer, in an extensive and profitable trade, carried on under the firm of Gyfford and Co.; and latterly under the names of Combe, Delafield, and Co. in Castle-street, Long Acre.—Mr. Combe passed through all the honours of the City with credit. He was elected Alderman of Aldgate Ward in 1790; served the office of Sheriff in 1791; was appointed Governor of the Irish Society in 1793; was elected Lord Mayor in 1799, and for some time commanded the 10th regiment of London Volunteers. Mr.

Combe was elected a Member of Parliament in 1802, and such was his increased popularity, that his name appeared at the head of the poll, having 3377 votes—He resigned his seat in Parliament, and his Alderman's gown, in 1817.

July 1, 1818.—At Leamington Spa, in the 69th year of his age, SIR THOMAS BERNARD, BART. LL. D. long and justly celebrated for his philanthropic labours and writings in furtherance of the public charities and other useful institutions of the kingdom; some of which derived their origin, and most of them energetic assistance and support from him. He was the third son of Sir Francis Bernard, bart. Governor of New Jersey and Massachusetts Bay; and was born at Lincoln, on the 27th of April, 1750. Having accompanied his father, when young, to America, he studied at Harvard College, in New England, and took a Master of Arts degree there. On his return to this kingdom he entered himself of Lincoln's-inn, and in 1780 was called to the Bar, and practised many years in the conveyancing line, in which he had a high reputation. In 1796, he proposed, and in concert with the Bishop of Durham, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Morton Pitt, and other benevolent characters, established the Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor, which has been the means of diffusing over the country a large mass of useful information, producing every where an evident effect in improving the situation and conduct of the poorer classes. In 1799, on the suggestion of Count Rumford, he set on foot the plan of the Royal Institution; for which the King's Charter was obtained on the 13th of January, 1800, which has been of eminent service in affording a school for useful knowledge to the young people of the metropolis, and in bringing forward to public notice many learned and able men in the capacity of Lecturers; and most of all, in its laboratory being the cradle of the transcendent discoveries of Sir Humphry Davy, which have benefitted and enlightened Europe and the whole world.

Wishing to assist in remedying the complaint of a want of Church room in the populous parts of the metropolis, Sir Thomas, on the 25th May, 1800, purchased a large building, which had been erected for a chapel, in West-street, Seven Dials, and established it, with the consent of the rector, and the Bishop of London, as a Free Chapel for the neighbourhood, with a day-school annexed to it for 420 boys, and a separate school for girls; and two years afterwards, with the assistance of his chaplain, the

Rev. Mr. Gurney, now rector of St. Clement's, he added to this establishment the Society called the Chapel Benevolent Society.

In 1805, he formed the plan of the British Institution for the promotion of the Fine Arts, since better known by the name of the British Gallery, where splendid exhibitions of Painting and Sculpture have been annually brought forward to the public, greatly to the encouragement and improvement of British taste and skill.

Being a member of the Literary Society, he conceived the plan, in unison with the present Lord Mountmorris, and other members of that society, of establishing a Club-house for Literature, from which all gaming, drinking, and party politics should be excluded. This club-house was opened in 1809, in Albemarle-street, under the name of the Alfred, and many of the Bishops and Judges became members of it; and as a proof of its high reputation, we may cite the long list of candidates, and strong contention every year to be elected to fill the vacancies which happen. Among his numerous publications, those entitled the Barrington School, the Cottager's Meditations, Dialogue between Monsieur Francois and John English, the entire Prefaces and most of the Reports of the Society for bettering the condition of the Poor, and Spurrina, or the Comforts of Old Age, have been the most popular.

September 11, 1818.—At his apartments in Somerset House, in his 81st year, JAMES BINDLEY, Esq. Senior Commissioner of the Stamp Duties. He was son of an eminent distiller in Smithfield; and, on account of its vicinity to his father's dwelling, was educated at the Charter-house, but not on the foundation. From this school he went to Peter-house, Cambridge, where he took the degree of A. B. in 1759; and A. M. in 1762; and diligently pursued the proper studies for the Church, having an inclination to that profession; but his father dying about that time, the following circumstance prevented it.—In 1763, his elder brother, John Bindley, Esq. was raised from Secretary to be one of the Commissioners of Excise. Wishing himself to sit in Parliament, he resigned his own situation in 1765, on the late Mr. Bindley being appointed one of the Commissioners of the Stamp Duties. Mr. Bindley accordingly received his appointment, Jan. 5, 1765, and continued a faithful servant of the public for upwards of 53 years, constant in his attendance till within two days of his death.

Mr. Bindley was the Father of the Society of Antiquaries of London, having been admitted a member of that learned body,

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June 9, 1779 Mr. Bindley's trading was various and extensive. His memory, which was to an extraordinary degree retentive, he preserved to the last, with a vigour which kept all the acquired information of his life in readiness whenever he wished to resort to it, either to aid his own judgment, or to inform and correct the judgment of others. His acquaintance with books is best evinced by his very valuable library, a collection, it is presumed, the most valuable, for its extent, of any in the kingdom. No collector of prints and portraits in Europe is supposed to possess portfolios filled with so rare an assemblage in this branch of art; in medals also, his cabinets contain specimens of the most curious and exquisite productions.

Dec. 13th 1818.—At his house in St. James's square, after an illness of some duration, LORD ELLENBOROUGH. His Lordship was the son of Dr. Law, formerly Master of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and Bishop of Carlisle. In the year 1768 he was admitted of St. Peter's college, of which society he was for many years a Fellow. He proceeded to the degree of B. A. in 1771, and was third wrangler and senior classical medallist of that year. He also obtained one of the Members' prizes in each of the two following years, as a Middle and a Senior Batchelor. After rising to some eminence at the bar, he was appointed Attorney General in 1801, and the next year, in consequence of the death of Lord Kenyon, he was appointed to the situation of Chief Justice of England. On the 1st April, 1802, he was created a Peer by the title of Lord Ellenborough, in the county of Cumberland. He was also a Governor of the Charter House, and F.S.A. He married in October, 1782, Miss Towry, daughter of G. P. Towry, Esq. by whom he had issue seven children. It would be needless to expatiate on the merits of this eminent nobleman, for his talents and acquirements in the high official situation he so long and so ably filled, are well known. The loss of such a man may be considered a public calamity, for though he had retired from his judicial functions, yet, had his life been spared he might have found ample occasion in the Senate for serving his country. A more upright Judge never adorned our legal Tribunals.

Aug. 22 1818.—At his seat, Daylesford House, Worcestershire, in his 86th year of his age, the RIGHT HONOURABLE WARREN HASTINGS, late Governor General of Bengal, one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, LL. D. and F. R. S.

He was educated at Westminster School and at the age of sixteen he was appointed a writer in the service of the East India Company, in their establishment of Bengal. At this early age, he had made a considerable proficiency in learning, and was so distinguished for it by his master. In the year 1749 he embarked for the Company's Settlement in Bengal, where he resided upwards of fourteen years, and in the course of that period he rose through all the gradations of rank in that service until he attained one of the highest and became a Member of the Council at Calcutta. In the various offices he had filled, he discharged their several duties with great ability, zeal, and fidelity. In the year 1764, he embarked on board His Majesty's ship the Medway, to return to England, in company with his particular friend Mr. Vansittart, at that time Governor of Bengal. He remained in England a few years only, and lived a retired life on a very small fortune. The Court of Directors wished for a person of ability to succeed to the Government of Madras, and in Mr. Hastings they found that person; whom they appointed second in Council at that Settlement, in order to succeed their then Governor, Mr. Dupré; and what rendered this appointment more creditable to Mr. Hastings was, the circumstance of his being recommended to it by some of the very men to whose opinions in politics his own had been generally opposed. He had not been long at Madras, ere a still more important occasion offered itself for the exercise of his great talents. The affairs of Bengal had become much embarrassed, and fallen into alarming distress, and the Court of Directors thought no person so capable of retrieving them as Mr. Hastings: They accordingly sent orders to India, directing him to proceed immediately to Bengal, to take upon him the government of that settlement at a fixed time, to which they had limited the stay of the present Governor. This was in April 1772. When Mr. Hastings took charge of the government, he found it loaded with a debt at interest of nearly three millions sterling, but in less than two years he completely discharged that debt, and filled the public treasury with a sum, in ready cash, to the same amount. During the same period also he formed such a plan for the management of the revenue department, and for the administration of justice, and the police of the country, as served for a guide and model to his successors, and contributed greatly to the peace and happiness of the Natives, and to the prosperity of the Company, who were lavish in their praises of him.

In the year 1774 Parliament changed the whole system of the East India Company's management of their affairs, at home and abroad, and appointed a Supreme Council at Bengal, which was to control all the other settlements in India. To this council the Legislature appointed Mr. Hastings the first Governor General, and conferred the same appointment on him three several times afterwards, between that year and his final departure from Bengal in 1785.

When Mr. Hastings returned from his Government in India, instead of being hailed as he had been proclaimed, its Saviour, he was met with accusation as its greatest oppressor; and he was kept on a trial of Impeachment for seven years at the bar of the House of Lords. During this unprecedented trial, every act of his Government of fourteen years' continuance was sifted and "boiled to the bran," but though the greatest talents of the country, though all the powers of eloquence were exerted, yet truth and innocence prevailed, and he was honourably acquitted by the judgment of the House of Lords. One memorable event, which has some allusion, if not a direct reference to his impeachment, is too remarkable to be omitted in this, or any sketch which may be given of Mr. Hastings's extraordinary life. Some years after his trial had ended, and when Parliament was deliberating on the renewal of the Company's charter, Mr. Hastings was examined by the House of Commons on this occasion, and when he was about to retire all the Members spontaneously rose as if by that generous and honourable act, so contrary to their practice, they intended to offer an atonement for the injuries he had formerly suffered in the same place.

July Died, on his voyage home from Jamaica, of a fever, MATTHEW GREGORY LEWIS, Esq. Author of "Tales of Terror," "The Monk," and several other literary works. He was born in 1775, at which time his father was Deputy Secretary in the War Department, an office held by him many years, till from infirmity he was induced to resign on a pension. The son received his education at Westminster school, after which he went abroad, and studied at one of the German Universities with a view to the perfecting himself in that language for public business. Instead of this, he applied to reading the romance writers and dramatists, by which means he imbibed that taste for the marvellous which appears through all his performances. While abroad he composed "The Monk," a romantic story, founded on the tale of Bartsa in the Guardian. This piece, which appear-

ed in 1795, in three volumes, attracted much notice, and excited considerable disgust on account of its licentiousness. The year following the author was chosen into Parliament for the borough of Hindon, but never figured as a senator; and at the next general election he retired. As a dramatic writer he was eminently successful in his musical drama of the *Castle Spectre*, which came out at Drury Lane in 1797. His other works are, *Village Virtues*, a drama, 1796, 4to. *The Minister*, a tragedy from Schiller, 1797, 8vo. *Rolla*, a tragedy, 1799, 8vo. *The Love of Gain*, a poem, 1799, 4to. *The East Indian*, a comedy, 1800, 8vo. *Adelmorn*, or the *Outlaw*, a drama, 1801, 8vo. *Alfonzo*, a tragedy, 1801, 8vo. *Tales of Winter*, 1801, 2 vols. 8vo. *The Bravo of Venice*, a romance, 1804, 8vo. *Rugantino*, a melo-drama, 1805, 8vo. *Adelgitha*, a play, 1806, 8vo. *Feudal Tyrants*, a romance, 1806, 4 vols. 12mo. *Tales of Terror*, 3 vols. *Romantic Tales*, 4 vols. 12mo. *Venoni*, a drama, 1809, 8vo. *Monody on Sir John Moore*, 8vo. *One o'Clock*, or the *Knight and Wood Daemon*, a musical romance, 1811, 8vo. *Timour the Tartar*, a melo-drama, 1812, 8vo. *Poems*, 1812, 12mo. *Rich and Poor*, a comic Opera, 1812.

November 2, 1818.—SIR SAMUEL ROMELY, by his own hand. He was one of the few men, who, while they have the unbounded confidence of their own party, command the respect of their political adversaries. Though he treated most questions with the candour that is inseparable from a love of truth, and with all the fervour by which zeal in a cause is characterised, he never excited the least suspicion of his motives, even when his reason was urged with most force and warmth. His opponents seemed invariably to respect his intentions when they combated his arguments with the greatest vehemence. Sir Samuel's opinion upon any subject made a deep impression, not so much from the ability he displayed, uncommon as it was, as from the high respectability of his character. He was impressed with a deep reverence for our excellent constitution, which will account for the extraordinary zeal with which he resisted every thing which had the appearance of being inconsistent with its practice or spirit. He had errors, no doubt; but they were not of the heart. But that he loved his country warmly, is beyond dispute. If he erred, the fault lay in the limitation of human mind; but his motives were unimpeached. His profound judgment, various acquirements, his skill in forensic and parliamentary speaking, and his astonishing industry, which enabled

him to attend to the weighty business of his profession and to his duties in the Senate, are well known.

Sir Samuel commenced his career at the Bar, a young man, liberally educated, with those high principles of honour, and that susceptibility of amiable and generous sentiment, which distinguished his life, but without paternal fortune, and, still more, with both his parents dependent upon his professional success. In this situation, he became acquainted with a young lady, the charms of whose mind and person won his affections. His conduct was worthy of his head and his heart. He declared his sentiments to the object of his affections; but added, that he must "acquire two fortunes" before they could be married; the first for those to whom he owed his first duty—his parents; the second for her. The lady knew how to appreciate his merit and his motives, and their vows were mutually pledged to each other. He entered upon his career of profit and honour with that assiduous energy which forms a chief feature of genuine talent. In a comparatively short period he realized a considerable sum, and with it purchased an annuity for his parents. Having put them in possession of this provision for their lives, he formally declared to them, that his obligations to them were now fulfilled, and he was about to enter into other relations, which must exclusively govern him in their turn. He began a second time with fresh spirit—acquired "a second fortune"—all within a very few years—settled it upon her on whom he had bestowed his heart, and married her.

The maiden name of the late Lady Romilly was Garbett. She was the eldest daughter of Francis Garbett, Esq. of Knill court, in the county of Hereford; and was married to Sir Samuel at that place, on the 3d of January, 1798.

Sir Samuel Romilly was for several years remarkably subject to *nervous* irritation (doubtless induced by his almost incessant mental exertions), which very frequently appeared while engaged in his barristerial avocations. One thus so easily affected must be proportionably susceptible of serious or fatal disorder in the brain, the seat of thought, and origin of the greater part of the nervous system, which, goaded by his irreparable domestic calamity, was pushed to that state of *chaotic desperation* as to induce the dire catastrophe.

It is a singular circumstance, that in the Parish Church of St. Bride, Fleet-street, there is a simple undecorated tablet placed against the wall, on which there is an inscription to the memory of an ancestor of

Sir Samuel Romilly, who died of a broken heart, seven days after the decease of a beloved wife.—The inscription is as follows:—

Near this place
are deposited the remains of
Mr. ISAAC ROMILLY, F. R. S.
Obit: 18th December 1759, *Ætat.* 49,
whose affable and humane temper of mind,
joyed to his goodness of heart,
justly endeared him to all his friends;
as did his great ingenuity and labour
in forming his extensive and valuable
collection of natural curiosities
to the esteem of the learned,
in
the same grave with the remains
of MARY, his beloved wife,
whose sudden and unexpected death,
on the 11th of December, 1759,
in the 48th year of her age,
greatly contributed to shorten
the thread of his life;
for they were an example
of conjugal
affection.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, Dec. 28, 1818.

Critics, who study accuracy and excellence in every thing, examine the works of the best Masters in the Arts, with a jealous eye to their judgment, as well to their skill in execution; to their manner of thinking, as well as to their dexterity of workmanship. They demand a strict conformity to character; and cannot endure the slightest departure from it, whether in a God or a Hero; and whether the performance be antique or modern.

They scruple not to censure the famous Antique Statue of Hercules reposing; for, say they, the God of labour could not need repose: His province was exertion: to place him in an attitude of rest, is to violate that character which appertains to Hercules, and was the immediate cause of his Apotheosis. What these punctilious judges would have said on a modern statue, of which the error of conception is not redeemed by the merit of execution, it requires but little advance in connoisseurship to determine;—"Time sitting down," his hour-glass, resting on his knee, and his scythe without action, or movement. Such a statue has long sat for sale, within a hundred miles of Hyde Park corner, though not at the famous Repertorium for gods, in former days. But, it cannot be "Time" who is thus personified: He still keeps moving; He never intermits his course; He acknowledges no weariness; He desires no rest. He flies as swiftly now, as ever he flew; he delays not a moment; and the pen of the writer, or the eye of the reader,

in vain attempts to equal his speed, or to fix him—no; he will not be fixed.

Time has brought us to the conclusion of another year; and now opens the entrance to its successor. As Politicians we have stood in awe of Time; we have dreaded the scenes he would disclose; we have taken notes of the past to assist our conjectures on the future, and heavily have our hearts heaved as the leaves of the book of knowledge successively opened, and the spectra they contained assumed life and motion.

For such distressing images may Time past suffice! We would willingly contrast them by anticipation of happier events: we desire to be prophets of good, and not of evil; and to foresee pleasant days in the now opening year, with a clear sky, gentle breezes, cool grots, verdant meadows, never failing rills, waving ridges of corn, extending to the very horizon, and lowing herds following in long succession to the forest, or to the fold.

While the Cock with lively din
Scatters the rear of Darkness thin,
And to the stack, or the barn-door,
Stoutly struts his dames before.

Is it then consistent with the character of politicians to abandon the mind to anticipation of good only? to drink deeply in undiluted joy? No: and the mere possibility that, as the nation is now in a general mourning for a national loss, so the returning season in the next year may find us again in the same sable garb, should temper our delight with that prudent moderation, which never misbecomes mortals subject to mutability.

We acknowledge, that there are many things within our ken, which combine to give us pleasure. The assembling of a new Parliament, is one of these: we mean not as a trial of power between parties; but as calling to arduous duties men of adequate strength and spirits to meet the difficulties of their situation, to assist in promoting the welfare of their country, by every honourable means, and of calling into action those wonderful resources by which Britons of former days triumphed over obstacles which then were deemed by the inconsiderate, or by the uninformed,—fatal,—ruinous,—insuperable.

What then, do we expect unanimity in a Representative Assembly?—Certainly not: neither perhaps do we wish it. We have known so much good produced by the collision of opinions that we are almost ready to suspect the consequences of statutes enacted *nemine contra/cente*. The Opposition, it is understood, have already

fixed on a gentleman of great personal weight, to be their leader; he has had long experience in Parliamentary tactics; knows the comforts of a good place; is master of accounts; and holds up his head bravely;—but his troops will take a deal of drilling.

It is possible that some slight movement among our public officers may have been thought of; but, our information does not lead us to expect great changes.

What may be brought before Parliament, besides the multiplicity of cases to be determined, and regulations to be revived and established, it is not easy to say: still less can any judgment be formed on the business that will be finished in the present session. That much may be prepared, or may take the first step, is credible; but, the important affairs of internal legislation, which now await parliamentary interference, as they are not the consequences of a day's misconduct, so they will demand more than the consideration of a single session.

France has now to experience the wisdom and efficacy of that part of her constitution which provides for the renewal of her Representative body by fifth parts, till the whole be re-elected. Whether that mode of assembling the talents of a nation will associate a greater proportion of wisdom than if the whole body were renewed at once, every five years, will now be fairly tried. Whether it will tend to the consolidation of ministerial power, or to the prolongation of party feelings, or whether the introduction of a number of new faces, year after year, will prove rather troublesome than beneficial, a few revolving sessions will determine. In the mean while, it may serve as a lesson to those who think every change must be an improvement; let the consequences be well understood, before an old establishment be taken down, and its parts dissevered; perhaps, destroyed.

There is, at the present moment, a somewhat rather equivocal in the conduct of France involving those bankers who stand pledged to substantiate her engagements in Financial affairs. She has got rid of the Army of Occupation; and *had* agreed to certain fixed periods for paying off acknowledged incumbrances; these periods have been enlarged, by consent; and again enlarged, to meet her convenience, and now report circulates that the parties bound as her securities will be indemnified, and the French Treasury will be substituted as security sufficient. These repeated postponements augur no good; and if France does not take great care, the proverb of Gallic faiths will be revived:—what may next ensue who can foretell? These vacillations and

changes are *contra bonos mores*; and one too many will lead to much discredit and to lasting inconvenience.

The King intends to be crowned, now the Allies have quitted his territory. The form is a mere form, for him, personally; as he cannot have many years of life and reign before him; but, it will have its effect on the minds of the people; it will have a favourable aspect on the succession; and above all, it will afford a spectacle, *un beau Spectacle*, equal to any of those (or the King will be much to blame) with which the Emperor Nap. was accustomed to treat his gazing and gaping subjects of the suburbs.

We presume that this solemnity will be conducted, as far as possible, on the ancient principles; and at the ancient place, which was not Paris, but Rheims. We should not be surprised if the Holy Oil that was brought from Heaven by an Angel—who knows how many years ago?—for the purpose of anointing the Kings of France, at their Coronation, should be rediscovered, and proved by both to have escaped the violent hands of the vile Jacobins, Republicans, and Napoleonites—to the infinite edification of the ultra-believing Sons of the Church.

To say the least, however this intention of the King, publicly avowed, discovers his expectation of the continuance of Peace: he not only expresses this sentiment in his Speech; but this action more fully implies it, hear his words. The answer of the two Chambers are exceptionable in point of what our vulgar call *flummery*?

It is not Coronation that makes a King, though it be proper that a King should be solemnly inaugurated into his office; should give the sanction of his oath to his subjects, and should receive their oaths of fidelity to him. Nor is it any such ceremony that will make a happy King: in that case, the crown would not sit so uneasy as it does on the head of the Spanish Sovereign. We at once pity and blame Ferdinand; his situation requires an uncommon share of wisdom, in combination with resources on which that wisdom may act, and of which it may avail itself:—it that the case of Spain at this moment?

We pay little regard to the unwarrantable rumours of partizans: but, we know that nothing is more fatal in Politics, even to the best of schemes, than delay after delay. The sooner dangerous insurgences are disposed of, either *pro* or *con*, the sooner may the Mother Country combine her full powers, and give them the most beneficial direction. When the mortification of a limb has lasted so long as to pronounce itself clearly, the sooner amputation is per-

formed, the better for the patient's future life, and ease.

With a feeling not foreign from these hints, we rejoice that, at length, a final arrangement has been made of contested points between Sweden and Denmark: Sweden pays to Denmark a certain sum of money, *in full of all demands*; we hope there will be no further litigation, whether on account of the form of words used in writing the receipt, or as questioning the validity of the stamp on which the receipt is written. We rejoice, too, that both countries are in peace; though suspicious are afloat, that Norway rather *glums* at what looks like subjection to Sweden.

At Copenhagen the rate of discount is stated at eight per cent. so great is the scarcity of money. We could name another place where eight per cent. has been demanded in the form of continuation, till the dividends are paid. This pressure is not general; nor is it expected to be lasting:—By way of contrast, accounts state, that a great Northern Power has lately received such importations of golden ingots, that some say they have more than satisfied the public demand, the loan, and the article has fallen in price. This, at the present moment, is a political consideration, and of some magnitude, since the credit of a Government among foreigners is always important. Peace and the arts will do much for Russia.

If Prussia has realized a part of her payments from France, on allowing a moderate discount, Prussia has acted wisely. The application of that money, may be worth much more than five per cent. It may satisfy urgent claims, and may confirm national credit among expectants, to an extent and advantage much beyond the apparent loss sustained by calculation of discount. This also is favourable to the prolongation of peace; because interruption of peace is the same thing as interruption of these indispensable payments.

We have known the time, when the death of a Sovereign in Germany was deemed a matter of consequence;—the Grand Duke of Baden has departed this life, and nobody foresees the smallest change, in consequence. He was in many respects dissatisfied: his successor may pursue a more complacent line of politics.

The greater Powers of Germany favour peace. Neither do we hear that the Turk is inclined to hostilities, except against the Wahabees, which he affirms, are now, not for the first time, suppressed, annihilated, dispersed, &c. &c. by the Pacha of Egypt.

The religious interests of States exhibit a kind of motion, not altogether usual Com-

missions, and agencies are sent or sending by Protestant States, to Rome, which in the last century, would have caused strange liftings up of hands and eyes in some places. They now occasion little enquiry, less observation, and no wonderment.

When the exercising powers of a country were Catholic, many difficulties combined with the question how Protestants should be treated? now when various sovereigns are Protestant, the difficulties are shifted into the enquiry how Catholics should be treated? or at least the opinion of his Holiness, as head of the Catholic church, is solicited, by which the relative estimation of Catholics and Protestants may be adjusted. His Holiness cannot allow of Protestants yet the existence of Protestants must be allowed:

We learn but little that is interesting from the East so far as national politics are influenced; but we rather expect from Asia as well eastern as western.

SOUTHERN AFRICA is making progress in civilization; which is saying much for that Country. We have had some intelligence from them lately, but it can hardly be thought political, though it may hereafter produce political consequences.

From North America we have information by means of the papers presented to Congress, and of the President's speech delivered November 16. So far as concerns Britain, our London editors have agreed to promote it "satisfactory:" we should rather reserve that term for the conclusion of the negotiations acknowledged to be in progress. The President puts the best face on the aggression committed on the Spanish territories. We know that Spain is weak:—what then?

But the speech and the papers connected with it afford much real information on the state of Spanish America. We shall think it our duty to lay their contents before our readers: at present we can only apprise them, that

"This civil war, which has so long prevailed between Spain and the Provinces in South America, still continues without any prospect of its speedy termination.

"It appears from these communications, that the Government of Buenos-Ayres declared itself independent in July, 1816, having previously exercised the powers of an independent government, though in the name of the King of Spain, from the year 1810; that the Banda Oriental, Entre Reos, and Paraguay, with the city of Santa Fee, all of which are also independent, are unconnected with the present Government of Buenos-Ayres: that Venezuela has also declared itself independent, and now maintains the conflict with various success; and that the remaining parts of South America, except Monte Video, and such other portions

of the eastern bank of the La Plata as are held by Portugal, are still in the possession of Spain, or in a certain degree under her influence."

It may be added, that not only are these Provinces independent of the Mother Country, but of each other; that some of them refuse to hold mutual intercourse; and that, in all, there is sufficient ground for the reproach cast on them by Old Spaniards, that personal ambition has a much greater share than real benevolence in their present establishment. The people, however, seem to derive some advantages even now, and hope may look forward to more, to be realized in time.

Under these circumstances we cannot wonder at the determination of the King of Portugal to abide on the spot in Brazil. We presume to think that the advice which keeps him there is sound advice. And further these deponents say not:—but conclude as they began, by allusion to the swift flight of Time; and to the rapidity with which he may be expected to develop many a mysterious and now uncertain affair. What is dark at the close of 1818, may become light enough in the progress of 1819.

Commercial Chronicle.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee House, Dec. 21, 1818.

The most important information for the Month is, the general state of the Corn Market. We gave notice in our last of the opening of the Ports to the importation of Foreign Corn; and foreign corn, accordingly keeps pouring into the Port of London in abundance. In the mean while, the supply of English Wheat is not large; and, were it without competition, the demand for it would be more than animated; it would be agitated.

We are not altogether gratified with the entire exclusion of Foreign Corn, and the extensive import of it, in alteration. At one time none is admitted; then, suddenly, vast stocks are introduced without exception. Would it not be better to admit freely, at all times to the advantages of sale, as well as of warehouse room, any quantity, and of all sorts, taking a progressive duty on the article when brought to sale? So that foreign corn should not be sold below the protecting price to the British farmer; because the duty should raise it to that price.

But, we are aware that a like proposition might be adopted in its spirit by foreign countries, in respect to commodities of other

kinds, obtained from Britain: and we should be far from excessively delighted, to learn that the Continent had laid on our hardware, our cottons, &c. &c. sufficient duties to raise the price of English articles to that which the manufacturers of the different states, should, respectively, agree to call a protecting price. There can be no doubt, but what, in such a case, if the power lay with them, they would fix that price high enough; and consequently, the duty.

If commerce be the interchange of commodities, the very basis of that interchange must be a reciprocal, and acknowledged ratio of valuation. A change of value, by whatever means effected, is unfair towards the *contra* party, unless that party have notice of it, previous to the consummation of the transaction, and sanction it by explicit or virtual acquiescence: and though alterations of duties laid on foreign articles are always taken in Politics as merely domestic concerns, and not to be intermided with except by treaty, yet they always occasion ill blood among parties concerned, and are a fruitful cause of explanations, and further explanations, which after all, are often much more suspicious than satisfactory.

Opinion seems to be veering toward a contrary point from that which has long been adopted in practice: prohibitory laws have had their day: they have acted somewhat like the artificial heat of a hot-house, in forcing premature, or unnatural productions; but, they are of no advantage to the general and natural fruits of the earth, in any country. Britain produces the pine-apple; but the pine-apple is not the natural food of the population. Bounties and penalties have fixed some manufactures in Britain; but to naturalize them, demands a somewhat more effectually in their favour than bounties and penalties.

After all that has been said, or that can be said, in favour of money, it is not the great medium of commerce; it does but liquidate the differences between two, or more, people, whose industry furnishes the main body of those returns by which one pays its debts to the other. It is wise in British Statesmen, and would be wise, in British Farmers, too, to ask themselves, if Flanders contracts a debt with Britain, how shall Flanders pay it?—in Money?—No: intercourse must soon cease on those terms: let every other country with which Flanders deals insist on the same mode of payment, and how long will Flanders continue solvent? Flanders must pay the debt with something which that country derives from nature or from industry.

Prohibit foreign Corn:—but, make up your mind to the exclusion of your own goods from the parts which were accustomed to send you that corn: for, why should an honest man contract a debt which he has no means of paying? Harangue as long as you please on the excellence of the articles you offer; and the cheapness of them: the answer must continue the same:—our country produces no money; and what it does produce you refuse to accept in payment." As this simple statement is founded on nature, we hope it will be understood by the genuine sons of nature, the agriculturists of our country.

At what these observations point, is obvious to all who consider the intention of an agricultural petition now widely circulated, with design of being presented to Parliament. That proceeding will, no doubt, become more regularly before us, hereafter: we shall, therefore, proceed to our immediate subject.

English corn is, at present, kept down by the Foreign corn: nevertheless the

AVERAGE PRICES FOR ENGLAND AND

WALES were, December 12.

Wheat .. 81s. 3d.	Oats .. 36s. 3d.
Rye 61s. 4d.	Beans .. 74s. 9d.
Barley .. 65s. 4d.	Peas .. 72s. 10d.

Not every one who is sufficiently acquainted with the real circumstances of external commerce to give a just opinion on the subject. Whether the smuggling trade, be on the whole, to the advantage or disadvantage of our country, is a question of some difficulty, as well as moment. We know that a great variety of silk goods are sent from England to Flanders, to be there sold to English ladies—who buy them—wonderfully cheap! most wonderfully cheap!—and smuggle them into their native island, with prodigious care and caution—as if they were French.

A week ago the Customs Exports bill marked silk shawls sent to Ostend, to the value of £2,000: were these for consumption on the Continent? No: they were for smuggling back again by English purchasers. One house sent nearly 300l. of English ribbands:—where they for foreign wearers? No: they were to pass as French; and to be re-conveyed across the channel, under the most powerful protection; for who would grudge female beauty a smart ribband? This is notorious among the export houses; and large quantities are disposed of, in this manner. There is in fact in many articles, an upper current, and an under current, as it is understood, is the case with the waters of the Ocean, and of the Mediterranean at the Straits of Gibraltar. Now, the balance of

this under-current of traffic, is as necessary to be known, in order to form a just judgement of national interest, as the open and acknowledged course of duties at the Custom House; but the Custom House Books knows nothing of it.

We close this part of the present Article, by again adverting to the gradually increasing persuasion that restrictions on Trade are not, in all cases, those beneficial things which some have supposed; and when all countries have become satisfied on this matter, then will arise the strongest probability that many alterations will be made in the laws, generally, which now describe certain articles as prohibited, contraband, illegal, &c. &c. and trade will then be comparatively free.

A report has lately been in circulation, that the Bank has restricted the issue of its Discounts: we have reason to believe that this would be more correctly stated, if it were said, the application to the Bank for Discounts have been more extensive than usual: the difficulty of obtaining money at Christmas time is nothing new: and the Holders of Omnium look towards the days in which it must be redeemed from the Bank; and converted into Stock. Hence a smart pressure follows of course.

This season of the year seldom permits us to report much bustle or animation in the Markets, taken generally. Some Articles, as we have often explained, when fallen down to a certain low price, become temptations to those who have a command of capital, and who can spare sums sufficient for the occasion. EAST INDIA COTTON has been down to 7d. and even to 6d. per lb. in the warehouse: this attracted attention, and much might have been sold; but, the holders perceiving this effect, instantly demanded higher prices, to the disappointment, perhaps, of both parties.

The India Company has declared a sale for January 14, of 15,300 bags Bengals; and 4,500 bags Surats; making together nearly 20,000 bags; an extent that will certainly contribute to hold the Market depressed.

The Market at Liverpool, has been for some time past, dull enough; but seems, at length, to have taken a kind of start; the sales of the last week reached 8,000 bags; the arrivals are not more than 2,100 bags: a difference deserving notice.

The Tea Sale of the India Company ended ten days ago, and report states the Prices of the new common kinds of Bohea, at a reduction of 3d. to 4d. per lb. The lower Greens are cheaper, say 2d. but the finer kinds, Campois, Souchongs, and

Hysons, are dearer, by 3d. and 4d. There is also some expectation of the whole market becoming dearer, perhaps considerably, in March.

SUGAR experiences the general flatness of Trade: the Market being heavy, a depression was submitted to, sufficient to invite a few purchasers, which was effected; but, the real sales were few, and the real demand was but little. The weather has set in with considerable severity in the North; and consequently, exportation to that quarter is stopped; the South, however, continues open, and a certain limited supply continues to be in progress for the Mediterranean. This may justify the remark of long standing, that our Island is so happily situated for trade, that the possibility of cutting off her intercourse with all parts of the world, is extremely problematical. Even our own ports differ sufficiently to warrant the inference; for, although the ports in the Northern parts of Britain may be fast frozen up, yet those in the Southern continue open: and to the Country, it is indifferent, whether the exportation (or importation) take place from Leith or Liverpool, or from London, or Bristol;—not to forget Cork, and other ports in Ireland.

Foreign Sugars have felt little, or no briskness for some time past.

COFFEE continues in a fluctuating state: sometimes the sales are heavy, and few real buyers; nevertheless, private contract continues to obtain a further advantage. The quality, no question, influences the bargain; which is certainly most satisfactorily ascertained in private sale.

A question of some moment, is recently determined, by the Court of King's Bench; which held the opinion that delivery of the Warrants of the West India Dock Company, was equally effectual to change the property, with the delivery of the Coffee itself. The propriety of this is evident: for nothing is more common than payment for goods, on the authority of such instruments.

PROVISIONS continue much at their old rate: Beef and Pork fetch a certain price; but there is at this moment, no great demand for either.

TOBACCO is stagnant; there are few real sales of the Article; but the holders are looking forward, not without anxious hopes, that a large contract expected from the French Government will improve the market.

FRUIT.—The late imports have been so extensive, that the stock in the warehouse accumulates rapidly; further supplies are ex-

pected, There is an increasing demand for Fruit, but the prices decline owing to the large parcels that are forced on the market by public sale.

The following were the prices brought by the principal Articles.

10 half barrels Prunes, 42s. a 44s.
1260 quarter chests French Plumbs, 85s. a 87s. and 64s. a 66s.
388 quarter chests Imperial, 102s. a 105s.
490 small boxes £5 3s. £7 6s.
104 250 small boxes Du Roi, 60s. a 62s.
944 small boxes Tours, 100s. a 104s; 25 baskets £8
212 boxes Bloom Raisins, 90s. a 25s.
918 boxes Muscatel Raisins on bunches, 109s. a 107s; 399 half do. £6; 300 quarter do. 110s. and 91s. a 100s.
100 boxes Malaga Figs, 35s. a 36.
10 brls Old Jordan Almonds, £9 9s. a £9 10s.
836 drums Caribourna, 76s. a 81s.
56 brls black Smyrna, 60s.
560 half chests New Turkey Flat Figs, 50s. a 53s.; 120 drums 42s. a 57s.; 770 quarter chests, 50s. a 53s.
50 quarter chests 876 drums, pulled, ditto 63s.
100 half chests Old Turkey Figs, 32s.; drums 20s.

The following are said to be the particulars of the Hop Duty.

	1817.	1818.
Old Duty ..	£68,077 5 6	*198,976 2 4
New Duty ..	50,317 19 0	147,669 6 1
Total ..	118,395 4 6	346,045 8 5

The following Districts produced:—

	1817.	1818.
Banterbury ..	£16,411 9 8	65,777 17 8
Essex	1,092 1 8	5,586 10 2
Herefordshire ..	977 1 7	33,024 8 2
Lincoln	838 12 8	4,624 15 10
Rochester	46,057 0 0	124,232 9 4
Sarum	1,792 0 0	6,959 19 1
Stourbridge ..	21 13 0	1,750 5 10
Suffolk	188 5 2	1,438 2 10
Sussex	47,539 4 6	94,549 19 10
Worcester	189 0 6	4,900 9 4

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

ESSEX.—The frosts we have so lately been blessed with have, beyond all doubt, been of the greatest utility to our Wheat Plants, and also been a check to seeding the lands for the spring. More than a month back some of our best Agriculturists have ventured to dibble or drill peas. I have known it done about this time, but never so early as the latter end of November: and the weather being so open then, that many pieces of peas thus planted have made their appearance above ground. It

* This is the sum on which the Duty is calculated, and on which bets are made.

is now certain that the crop of corn in this part of the kingdom is much less than was expected; all sorts of grain come slow from the frail. The large importations have put this country into an awkward situation for want of money among the farmers.

Bankrupts and Certificates in the order of their dates, with their Attornies.

BANKRUPTS, Nov. 28.

Bruere J. Craven street, Strand, wine merchant. *Sols.* Fynmore, Craven street.
Dawes T. Yoxall, Stafford, tape manufacturer. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warrford court, Throgmorton street.
Dickins W. Weeden, Northampton, miller. *Sols.* Shearman and Co. Red Lion square.
Frost J. Derby, linen draper. *Sols.* Hurd and Co Temple
Howard J. Middleton street, Clerkenwell, builder. *Sol.* Castle, Cursitor street, Chancery lane.
Hughes J. Liverpool, druggist. *Sols.* Blake-stock and Co. Temple.
Keen W. Newcastle-under Lyme, maltster. *Sols.* Harvey and Co. Lincoln's inn fields.
Lax J. Liverpool, soap boiler. *Sols.* Lowe and Co. Southampton buildings, Chancery lane.
Mitchell I. Maple, Chester, miller. *Sol.* Makinson, Temple.
Moses J. Lime street, Lond merchant. *Sol.* Rivington, Fenchurch buildings.
Mulock T. and Co. Liverpool, merchants. *Sols.* Avison and Co. Castle street, Holborn.
Ohren M. and Co. Broad street, Ratcliffe, stationer. *Sols.* Collins and Co. Spital square.
Robinson N. Smedley, Manchester, manufacturer. *Sol.* Makinson, Middle Temple.
Villiers C. F. Ledbury, Hereford, druggist. *Sol.* Thompson, Gray's inn square.
White J. Portland street, Portland place, merchant. *Sol.* Bruton, Old Broad street.

CERTIFICATES, Dec. 19.

J. Breese, Caerswys, Montgomeryshire, grocer. W. Grisenthwaite, South Lynn, All Saint's, Norfolk, druggist. W. Haddan, Clement's lane, Lombard street, tea dealer. S. Levy, Mansel street, Goodman's fields, tailor. J. Pugh, Llanfihangel y Pennant, Merionethshire, farmer. F. Ridding, Wellington, Shropshire, tanner. H. Rudkin and Co. Great Coggehall, Essex, silk manufacturers. W. Smart, Bradford, clothier. J. Waterworth, Manchester, horse dealer. J. J. Tilley, Hampstead, Middlesex, music seller. W. Whirby, Clement's lane, Lond, drug broker. T. Wright, Leicester, victualler.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, Dec. 1.

T. C. Hawkes, Oakhampton, Devon, banker.

BANKRUPTS.

Enoch J. Birmingham, brush maker. *Sol.* Alexander, Carey street.
Hime M. and Co. Manchester, appraiser. *Sols.* Lowe and Co. Temple.
James J. and Co. Newgate street, lace manufacturer. *Sol.* Thomas, Fen court, Fenchurch street.
Pearson I. Stayley bridge, Ashton under Lyne, cornfactor. *Sols.* Appleby and Co. Gray's inn square.

Prosser W. Hereford, grocer. *Sols.* Dax and Son, Doughty street.

Thwaites W. G. Great James street, Bedford row, d and ch. *Sol.* Hackett, New court, Swithin's lane.

Townsend R. Aldermanbury, merchant. *Sol.* Hackett, New court, Swithin's lane.

CERTIFICATES, Dec. 23.

D. Banks, Stonehouse, Devonshire, ship-builder. J. W. Lange, Broad street, London, merchant. T. Langley, Worthing, Sussex, grocer. W. and R. Titford, Union street, Spitalfields, silk manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS, Dec. 25.

Blinks T. Southampton street, Bloomsbury. *D.Sols.* Pitches and Co. St. Swithin's lane. Icken T. Litchfield, Stafford, cotton spinner. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.

Harvey T. Great Yarmouth, innkeeper. *Sol.* Taylor, Featherstone building, Holborn.

Hopkins W. Castle Bromwich, Warwick. *Sol.* Fallows, Lawley street, Birmingham.

Lees Lewis, Newton Moor, Chester, cotton spinner. *Sol.* Meddowcroft, Gray's inn.

Savage John, Handsworth, Birmingham, rope maker. *Sol.* Mawley, Adam's place, High street, Southwark.

Shackleton S. Leeds, shopkeeper. *Sol.* Lake, Dowgate hill.

Tozer R. Plymouth dock, stone merchant. *Sol.* Bomley, Verulam buildings, Gray's inn lane.

Wabey J. Wellwyn, Hertford, mealman. *Sol.* Archer, Whitechapel road.

CERTIFICATES, Dec. 26.

R. P. Coran, Liverpool, cooper. W. Dickenson, Coventry, silkman. W. Eyles, Cirencester, Gloucester, upholsterer. R. Nickson, Little Hales, Salop, miller. W. Reeks, Wimbome Minster, Dorset, tanner.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, Dec. 8.

R. Billiard, West Markham, Nottingham, farmer.

J. Hopkins, Hop market, Worcester, hop and seed merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

Burrows S. Miles's lane, Cannon street, wine merchant. *Sols.* Pritchard and Co. Exchange buildings, Bank.

Chamberlayne W. and Co. Leicester, hosiers. *Sol.* Jeyes, Chancery lane.

Godfrey T. Tower hill, merchant. *Sol.* Wright, Feuchurch street.

Groves W. and Co. Bath, grocers. *Sol.* Highmoor, Scot's yard, Lombard street.

Holman W. Totnes, Devon, ironmonger. *Sols.* Alexander and Co. Carey street, Lincoln's inn.

Jackson D. Castle street, Birchin lane, merchant. *Sol.* Farren, Threadneedle street.

Jones J. and Co. Leominster, linen drapers. *Sol.* Meddowcroft, Gray's inn.

Kirkman J. City road, brewer. *Sols.* Rowland and Co. Lincoln's inn fields.

Moore J. Manchester, flour dealer. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford row.

North G. Sheffield, butcher. *Sols.* Tilson and Co. Coleman street.

CERTIFICATES, Dec. 29.

W. Davidson, Little Saint Thomas Apostle, Lond stationer. J. Donald, Clifton, Westmoreland, cattle dealer. R. Hawkins, Bath, coach master. W. Morton, Work-op, Nottingham, porter merchant. W. Rhodes, East Smithfield, baker.

BANKRUPTS, Nov. 12.

Bull J. Sydney street, Somers's town, coal merchant. *Sols.* Fynmore and Co. Craven street, Strand.

Combes S. Chichester, brewer. *Sol.* Sowton, Gray's inn.

Combes G. Chichester, maltster. *Sol.* Sowton, Gray's inn.

Dalgairns C. Liverpool, merchant. *Sol.* Adam's ct. Old Broad street.

Day J. King street, Holborn, goldsmith. *Sols.* Richardson and Co. New inn.

George J. and Co. Bedford street, Strand, tin plate workers. *Sols.* Carden and Son, Temple.

Goodlake J. H. Upper Thames street, wine merchant. *Sols.* Templer and Co. Barr street, East Smithfield.

McKay R. Knutsford, Chester, linen draper. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford row.

Mill C. Lower East Smithfield, dealer in Irish provisions. *Sol.* West, Red Lion square, Wapping.

Norton Richard, Charlotte street, Rathbone place, paper hanger. *Sols.* Huicheson and Co. Lincoln's inn.

Rhind Alexander, Lime street, Lond. merchant. Poole, Adam's court, Old Broad street.

Robetham T. Derby, grocer. *Sols.* Long and Co. Gray's inn.

Sculthorpe H. Nottingham, linen draper. *Sols.* Long and Co. Gray's inn.

Thomas J. Tabernacle walk, slate merchant. *Sol.* Hughes, Clifford's inn.

CERTIFICATES, Jan. 2.

E. Allport, Birmingham, silver plater. J. E. Johnson, Hyde street, Bloomsbury, master mariner. J. Tvas, Wakefield, York, grocer. G. Wainwright and Co. Liverpool, coopers. S. Wilson, Liverpool, hosier.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, Dec. 15.

R. Billiard, West Markham, Nottingham, farmer.

BANKRUPTS.

Anthony J. Cley next the sea, Norfolk, grocer. *Sol.* Bridger, Angei court, Throgmorton street.

Chambers R. Market Rasen, Lincoln, carrier. *Sols.* Eyre, Gray's inn.

Taylor T. Oxford, grocer. *Sol.* Pownall, Staple inn.

Watson T. and Co. Love lane, East cheap, ale and perter merchant.

Wright W. and J. Aldermanbury, merchants. *Sols.* Walton and Co. Girdler's hall.

BANKRUPTS, Jan. 5.

P. Cockren, Bath, tailor. R. Ray, Norwich, grocer. E. Read and Co. Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, linen drapers. I. Schwabacher, Great Alie street, Goodman's fields, toy merchant.

BANKRUPTS, Dec. 19.

Arney G. Bury street, St. Mary Axe, ware-keeper. *Sol.* Roms, Copthall court.

Bateman J. and Co. St. John's street, West Smithfield, brass founders. *Sol.* Harman, wine office court, Fleet street.

Bantock W. J. London wall, auctioneer. *Sol.* Coote, Austin Friars.

Crowne T. and Co. South Mims, Middlesex, coal merchant. *Sols.* Jones and Co. Great Mary le bone street.

Emerson A. Tooley street, Southwark, provision merchant. *Sols* Amory and Co. Louthbury.
 Guardner J. Mapleborough green, Studley, Warwick. *Sols* Jennings and Co. Elm court, Temple.
 Lax J. and Co. Liverpool, soap boilers. *Sols* Lowe and Co. Southampton buildings, Chancery lane.
 Mac-Dondell M. and Co. Broad street, Lond. merchants. *Sols* Dennetts and Co. King's Arms yard, Coleman street.
 Surr J. Aldersgate street, surgeon. *Sol* Griffiths, Featherstone buildings, Holborn.
 Barbe J., St. Austin Friars, ship owner. *Sols* Blunt and Co. Broad street buildings.
 Taylor J. East Smithfield, tobacconist. *Sols* Dennetts and Co. King's Arms yard, Coleman street.
 Timothy W. Leigh, Worcester, farmer. *Sol* Best, Euston street, Euston square.

CERTIFICATES, Jan. 9.

J. Abbott, Weymouth street, Portland place, butcher. *R* Biss, Castle Eden, Durham, coppera manufacturer. *J* Brown, city of London, merchant. *R* Butler, Poultry, glover. *L* Drouet, Conduit street, Middlesex, flute manufacturer. *J* Hunt, Bridgewater, Somersetshire, vintner. *S* Rose, Swansea, d and ch. *W* Spence and Co. Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, coal fitters. *R* Tebbutt, Loughborough, Leicester, mercer. *W* Whitmore, Holland street, Blackfriars road, cordwainer. *R* Wilcox, Strand, woollen draper.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, Dec. 22.

T. Mitchin and Co. Portsmouth, bankers.

BANKRUPTS.

Calwood W. Bold, Lancaster, farmer. *Sol* Chester, Staple inn.
 Emery C. Bromley Wood end, Stafford. *Sol* Tooke, Gray's inn.
 Gorton T. Aldermanbury, mercer. *Sol* Blandford, Bruton street, Berkeley square.
 Hart I. Southampton, grocer. *Sol* Poole, Adam's court, Old Broad street.
 Horrocks S. Bolton, Lancaster, manufacturer. *Sol* Meddowcroft, Gray's inn.
 Kirk R. Leicester, liquor merchant. *Sol* Jeyes, Chancery lane.
 Marshall T. Tong, York, corn dealer. *Sol* Platts, Castle street, Holborn.
 Morris J. Woolwich, Kent, cordwainer. *Sol* Suter, Greenwich.
 Purcell J. George street, Upper Marsh, Lambeth. *Sol* Shuter, Millbank street, Westminster.
 Tomkin W. Nottingham, hosier. *Sol* Taylor, Field court, Gray's inn.

CERTIFICATES, Jan. 12.

C. S. Ashford, Harrow road, ironmonger. *J* Hemingway, Elland, Halifax, grocer. *J* Johnson and Co. High Holborn, linen draper. *E* Marshall, Adington, Kent, factor. *W* Penaluna, Helston, Cornwall, printer. *R* Scholey, Paternoster row, bookseller. *J* Smith and Co. High Holborn, linen drapers. *A* Taberer, Collyhurst, Lancashire, woollen cord manufacturer. *R* York, Fleet market, butcher.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED, Dec. 26.

S. Sansum, Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, clothier.
 W. Tovee, Exmouth street, Spafelds, builder.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

W. Tuck, Elsing, Norfolk, miller.
 J. Lax, Liverpool, soap boiler.

BANKRUPTS.

Broadbelt W. Preston, Lancashire, corn merchant. *Sols* Avison and Co. Castle street, Holborn.
 Peet W. Basinghall street, merchant. *Sols* Jacomb and Co. Basinghall street.
 Scoles C. Bensington, Oxfordshire, baker. *Sols* Price and Co. Lincoln's inn.
 Dun W. Threadneedle street, wine merchant. *Sol* Anderson, Broad street chambers.
 Tippett R. Totnes, Devon, baker. *Sol* Elliott, Fenchurch street.
 Levien S. Elizabeth place, Kensington, Exchange broker. *Sol* Poole, Adam's court, Old Broad street.
 Crimes T. Chester, coach proprietor. *Sol* Huxley, Temple.
 Hort A. Dean street, Finsbury square, merchant. *Sol* Steel, Bucklersbury.
 Moxon J., R. W., and J. Kingston upon Hull, merchants. *Sols* Rosser and Co. Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn.
 Langstaff C. Kingston upon Hull, merchant. *Sols* Rosser and Co. Bartlett's buildings, Holborn.
 Hewitt P. Bold, Lancashire, farmer. *Sol* Chester, Staple inn.
 Ridley T. Seaton sluice, Northumberland, brewer. *Sols* Meggisons and Co. Hatton garden.

CERTIFICATES, Jan. 16.

J. Farenden, Chichester, coal merchant. *J* Ratray, Finch lane, Cornhill, stockbroker. *T* Ransom, Cheapside, lace manufacturer. *J* Walker, City road, builder. *T* P. Oakley, Ealing, brewer. *J* N. Durand, Upper Cumming street, Pentonville, merchant. *T* Godfrey, Salter's hall court, merchant. *C* Buck, Borough, hop merchant. *J* Bovill and Co. Mincing lane, merchants. *W* Rand, Tredington, Worcestershire, butcher. *J* Doughty, Bristol, victualler. *G* Soane, Margate, printer. *F* Baker, Upper Thames street, baker.

BANKRUPTS, Dec. 29.

Jenkins J. Whitechurch, Glamorgan, timber merchant. *Sols* Jenkins and Co. New inn.
 Salt M. Stoke upon Trent, flour dealer. *Sol* Tooke, Gray's inn lane.
 Cougenver T. Truro, Cornwall, linen draper. *Sol* Bennallack, Truro.
 Jackson J. East Church, Isle of Sheppy, baker. *Sols* Milne and Co. Temple.
 Collens R. Maidstone, hop dealer. *Sol* Lindsay, St. Thomas's street, Borough.
 Stanburg J. Gloucester terrace, Whitechapel road. *Sol* Hall, Coleman street, Lond.
 Simmons W. Lowestoft, Suffolk, merchant. *Sol* Bromley, Holborn court, G.ay's inn.
 Twyford J. Portwood, Chester, cotton spinner. *Sols* Knight and Co. Temple.
 Symmons T. Strand, lamp maker. *Sol* Mount, Tokenhouse yard, Lond.

CERTIFICATES, Jan. 19.

G. Harper, Gressford Mills, Denbigh, tobacconist. *J* Jackson, Easingwold, York, merchant. *I* Dobson, Stapleton, Cumberland, bacon factor. *S* Lord, Sutton, Surry, innkeeper.

PRICES CURRENT, Nov. 21, 1818.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
American pot-ash, per cwt.	0	0	0	2	12	0
Ditto pearl	3	2	0	0	0	0
Barilla	1	13	0	1	14	0
Brandy, Cogniac, bond, gal.	0	5	6	0	5	0
Camphire, refined, lb.	0	4	10	0	5	0
Ditto unrefined, cwt.	10	10	0	0	0	0
Cochineal, fine black, lb.	1	7	0	1	9	0
Ditto, East India	0	5	6	0	6	6
Coffee, fine bond, cwt.	7	2	0	7	0	0
Ditto ordinary	6	0	0	6	16	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	1	9	0	2	0
Ditto Jamaica	0	1	7	0	1	9
Ditto Smyrna	0	1	2	0	1	5
Ditto East-India	0	8	0	0	1	0
Currauts, Zant, cwt.	5	0	0	5	11	0
Elephants' Teeth	31	0	0	34	0	0
Scrivelloes	18	0	0	28	0	0
Flax, Riga	87	0	0	90	0	0
Ditto Petersburg	0	0	0	74	0	0
Galls, Turkey, cwt.	11	15	0	12	0	0
Geneva, Holl. bond, gal.	0	3	10	0	4	0
Ditto, English	9	6	6	0	0	6
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	9	10	0	11	0	0
Hemp, Riga	52	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Petersburg	0	0	0	46	10	0
Indigo Caraccas, lb.	0	10	0	0	10	6
Ditto East India	0	7	8	0	9	3
Iron British bars, ton.	12	10	0	13	0	0
Ditto Swedish C.C.N.D.	20	0	0	21	10	0
Ditto Swed. 2nd sort	16	0	0	17	0	4
Lead in pigs, fod	0	0	0	26	0	0
Ditto red, ton	0	0	0	27	0	0
Ditto white, ton	0	0	0	40	0	0
Logwood	8	10	0	9	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop, cwt.	6	0	0	7	0	0
Mahogany, fl.	0	1	6	0	2	0
Oil, Lucca, 24 gal. jar	17	0	0	19	0	0
Ditto Florence, chest	2	10	0	3	2	0
Ditto whale	40	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto spermaceti, ton	0	0	0	96	0	0
Pitch, Stockholm, cwt.	0	11	0	0	0	0
Raisins, bloom, cwt.	0	0	0	4	15	0
Rice, Carolina bond	2	5	0	2	7	0
Rum, Jamaica bond gal	0	3	4	0	3	6
Ditto Leeward Island	0	3	0	0	3	3
Saltpetre, East India, cwt.	1	17	0	1	19	0
Silk, thrown, Italian, lb.	2	17	0	3	10	0
Silk, raw, Ditto	1	15	0	2	8	0
Tallow, Russia, white	0	0	0	3	15	0
Ditto, yellow	3	17	0	4	3	0
Tar, Stockholm, bar.	1	0	0	1	3	0
Tin in blocks, cwt.	4	14	6	0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryland, lb.	0	0	11	0	1	2
Ditto Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	10
Wax, Guinea, cwt.	9	0	0	9	9	0
Whale-fins (Green), ton	110	0	0	120	0	0

Wine:

Red Port, bond pipe	39	0	0	50	0	0
Ditto Lisbon	38	0	0	44	0	0
Ditto Madeira	60	0	0	70	0	0
Ditto Mountain	28	0	0	33	0	0
Ditto Calceavella	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Sherry	30	0	0	65	0	0
Ditto Claret	25	0	0	65	0	0

Fire-Office Shares, &c. Nov. 21.

Canals.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Chesterfield Div. 5l.	102	—	—	—
Coventry (Div. 44l.)	970	—	—	—
Croydon	5	10	—	—
Cruian	2	2	—	—
Ellesmere and Chester (D. 21.)	66	—	—	—
Grand Junction (Div. 6l.)	250	—	—	—
Grand Surrey	52	—	—	—
Ditto (optional) Loan Div. 5l.	100	—	—	—
Huddersfield	12	10	—	—
Kennett and Avon	22	15	—	—
Leeds and Liverpool (Div. 10l.)	325	—	—	—
Lancaster Div. 1l.	26	—	—	—
Oxford Div. 31l.	620	—	—	—
Peakforest	63	—	61	—
Stratford & Avon	10	—	—	—
Thames and Medway	33	—	—	—
Docks.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Commercial Div. 3l. 10s.	63	—	—	—
East India Div. 7l.	180	—	—	—
London Div. 3l.	82	—	—	—
West India Div. 10l.	—	—	—	—
Insurance Companies.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Albion 500sh. £50 pd.	48	—	—	—
County	—	—	—	—
Eagle 50 5pd.	2	10	—	—
Globe Div. 6l.	130	—	—	—
Hope 50 5pd.	3	16	—	—
Imperial 500 50pd.	95	—	—	—
London Fire	27	—	—	—
London Ship	2	10	—	—
Royal Exchange Div. 10	259	—	—	—
Rock 50. 2pd.	4	4	—	—
Union Fire Life 100l. 20 pd.	31	10	—	—
Water Works.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Grand Junction	44	—	—	—
London Bridge Div. 3l. 10s	52	10	60	—
Manchester and Salford	36	—	—	—
Portsmouth and Farlington 50l.	8	—	—	—
Ditto (New) 50l. Div. 6	33	—	6	2
South London	19	—	—	—
West Middlesex 100l.	45	—	—	—
Bridges.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Southwark	60	—	—	—
Waterloo	10	—	—	—
Ditto Old Annuities 60 all pd.	35	—	—	—
Ditto New do 40 sh. all pd.	25	—	—	—
Vauxhall Bonds, 97 pd.	98	—	—	—
Literary Institutions.	£.	s.	£.	s.
London, 75gs.	50	—	—	—
Russel, 25gs.	13	—	—	—
Surry, 30gs.	10	—	—	—
Mines.	£.	s.	£.	s.
British Copper Comp. 100 sh.	—	—	—	—
Beeralstone Lead and Silver	19	—	—	—
Batapill 10 pd.	—	—	—	—
Great Hewas 15 pd.	25	—	—	—
Roads.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Highgate Archway	4	5	—	—
Miscellaneous.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Auction Mart	21	—	—	—
Five per cent. City Bonds	107	—	—	—
Chelsea 10 sh Div. Div. 12	—	—	—	—
Lon. Commer. Sale Rooms 100p	34	—	—	—
Lon. Flour Comp. 14 pd.	1	19	1	5
East London 100l. sh.	—	—	—	—
Gas Light and Coke Company	74	—	—	—

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

		8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Height of Barom. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Barom.
Nov.	21	41	45	39	29.76	20 Fair
	22	38	44	37	.75	20 Fair
	23	44	55	50	.55	20 Fair
	24	50	54	44	.77	0 Rain
	25	39	50	40	30.14	24 Fair
	26	51	53	56	.12	0 Rain
	27	52	57	55	.40	26 Fair
	28	53	57	55	.38	24 Cloudy
	29	55	57	55	.34	20 Fair
	30	54	55	54	.20	20 Cloudy
Dec.	1	47	47	50	29.99	18 Cloudy
	2	42	47	40	30.01	16 Cloudy
	3	45	47	46	29.65	0 Rain
	4	47	52	50	.48	26 Fair
	5	51	54	46	.52	28 Fair
	6	44	50	45	.62	30 Fair
	7	44	52	52	.53	0 Rain
	8	52	53	50	.89	0 Rain
	9	44	47	44	30.05	17 Fair
	10	40	47	39	.14	24 Fair
	11	36	44	40	.14	22 Fair
	12	40	44	40	.09	0 Sm. rn.
	13	40	43	44	.17	15 Fair
	14	40	42	40	.19	13 Fair
	15	39	43	32	.15	10 Fair
	16	30	35	27	.04	8 Fair
	17	22	30	26	.01	8 Fair
	18	24	40	32	29.72	0 Rain
	19	28	38	40	30.27	5 Fair
	20	44	49	46	.06	5 Cloudy

London Premiums of Insurance.

Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth, &c. 15s. 9d. to 20s.
 Africa, 2gs.
 Amelia Island, 0gs. to 0gs.
 American States, 2½gs. to 5gs.
 Belfast, Cork, Dublin, 20s. to 25s.
 Brazils, 2gs.
 Hamburgh, &c. 3gs.
 Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto, 30s.
 Canada .
 Cape of Good Hope, 2gs. to 2½gs.
 Constantinople, Smyrna, &c. 2gs. to 50s.
 East-India (Co. ships) 3gs.
 ——— out and home, 6gs.
 France, 2gs.
 Gibraltar, 30 to 40s.
 Gottenburgh, 3gs. to 4gs.
 Greenland, out and home,
 Holland 50s.
 Honduras, &c. 2gs.
 Jamaica, 35s. to 40s.
 Leeward Islands, 25s. to 30s.
 Madeira, 20s. to 30s.
 Malta, Italian States, &c. 35s. to 40s.
 Malaga, 30s. to 40s.
 Newfoundland,
 Portsmouth, Falmouth, Plymouth, 20s.
 River Plate, 2gs.
 Southern Fishery, out and home, 10gs.
 Stockholm, Petersburg, Riga, &c. 6gs. to 2gs.

LONDON MARKETS.

PRICE OF BREAD.

The Peck	Loaf to weigh 17½ lb. 6oz.	.... 4s.	4d
The Half	ditto	8 11	..... 2 2
The Quar.	ditto	4 5	..... 1 1
The half	ditto	2 2½	..... 0 6

POTATOES.

Kidney.....	8 0 0	Ox Nobles ..	7 0 0
Champions ..	7 0 0	Apple	7 0 0

ONIONS, per Bushel, 2s 0d to 3s 6d

MEAT.

Smithfield, per stone of 8b. to sink the Offal

	Beef	mut.	veal.	pork	lam.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1818.					
Nov. 20	.. 5 0	6 4	6 8	7 0	0 0
27	.. 5 4	6 8	7 0	7 0	0 0
Dec. 4	.. 5 2	5 2	7 6	7 0	0 0
11	.. 5 2	6 4	7 0	6 8	0 0

SUGAR.

Lumps ordinary or large	32 to 40 lbs...	112s
Fine or Canary, 24 to 30 lbs.	.....	120s
Loaves, fine .....	.....	120s
Powder, ordinary, 9 to 11 lbs.	.....	10½s

COTTON TWIST.

Dec. 19.	Mule 1st quality, No.	40	3s.	2
		No. 120	7s.	9
	— 2d quality, No.	40	2s.	9d
	Discount—15 a 22½ per cent.			

COALS, delivered at 13s. per chald. advance.

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
Nov. 27.	.. 34s 0d to 43 0	33s 9d to 45 0
Dec. 4.	.. 34s 0	41 0 31s 6d 45 0
11.	.. 38s 6	39 6 37s 6d 46 0
18.	.. 32s 9	44 0 35s 6d 45 0

LEATHER.

Butts, 50 to 56lb. . .	25	Calf Skins 30 to	
Dressing Hides . .	21	45lb. per doz. . .	42
Crop hides for cut. .	22	Ditto 50 to 70..	—
Flat Ordinary . .	16	Seals, Large....	100

SOAP; yellow, 104s.; mottled 116s.; curd 120s.
 CANDLES; per doz. 14s. 0d.; moulds 15s. 0d.

Course of Exchange.

Bilboa	38½	Palermo, per oz	130d.
Amsterdam, C.F.	11-8	Leghorn	51½
Ditto at sight	11-5	Genoa	46½
Rotterdam	11-9	Venice,	25-50
Hamb. us. 2½	34-0	Naples	42½
Altona us. 2½	34-1	Lisbon	58
Paris, 3d. d.	23-90	Oporto	58
Ditto, 2 us.	24-20	Rio Janeiro	65
Madrid	39½	Dublin	98½
Cadiz	39½	Cork	91½

Agio Bank of Holland, 2 per cent.

HAY and STRAW.—AT SMITHFIELD.

	Hay.	Straw.	Clover.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Nov. 20 ..	8 0 0	2 14 0	9 9 0
27 ..	8 0 0	2 0 0	9 0 0
Dec. 4 ..	8 0 0	2 16 0	9 0 0
11 ..	8 0 0	3 0 0	9 0 0

Price of STOCKS, from 21st November, to 21th December, 1818.

1818.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Consols.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Excheq. Bills.	Consols for Acc.
Nov.														
21	—	76	77	77	95	108	—	20	1-16	—	—	86	—	21p 77
23	—	77	77	77	95	108	—	20	1-16	—	—	87	—	20p 78
24	268 ¹	76	77	77	95	108	—	20	1-16	75 ¹	—	86	86	20p 77
25	—	76	77	77	95	108	—	20	1-16	—	—	84	—	20p 77
26	268 ²	77	77	77	95	108	—	20	—	—	—	83	56	20p 78
27	268	77	77	77	95	108	—	20	1-16	—	—	83	—	20p 78
28	—	77	77	77	95	108	—	20	—	—	—	83	—	20p 78
30	—	77	77	77	95	108	—	20	—	—	—	84	—	20p 79
Dec.														
1	279 ¹	76	79	86	96	108	—	20	3-16	76 ¹	—	83	86	20p 79
2	—	Holiday	Interm	ent of	her	May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	77	79	86	96	108	—	20	3-16	75 ¹	—	84	—	20p 79
4	—	77	79	86	96	108	—	20	3-16	—	—	84	—	20p 80
5	—	79	86	96	108	—	—	20	—	—	—	85	—	21p 80
7	270	78	86	96	108	—	—	20	5-16	—	—	85	—	20p 80
8	270	78	86	96	108	—	—	20	—	—	—	86	—	20p 80
9	270	78	86	96	108	—	—	20	—	76 ¹	—	—	—	20p 78
10	270	78	86	96	108	—	—	20	3-16	—	—	84	—	20p 79
11	—	78	86	96	108	—	—	20	—	—	—	82	98	20p 79
12	—	77	86	94	108	106	—	20	1-16	—	—	79	—	17p 79
14	—	76	86	94	108	—	—	20	—	—	—	79	—	16p 79
15	—	77	86	95	108	106	—	20	1-16	—	—	79	—	17p 79
16	268 ¹	77	86	95	108	106	—	20	1-16	—	—	79	—	16p 79
17	—	77	86	94	108	—	—	20	1-16	—	—	77	—	14p 77
18	—	77	86	94	108	—	—	20	—	—	—	78	—	14p 78
19	—	77	86	94	108	—	—	20	—	—	—	78	—	15p 79
21	—	77	86	94	108	—	—	20	—	—	—	77	—	15p 78

IRISH FUNDS.

Nov.	Irish Bank Stock.	Government Debt 3½ per ct.	Government Stock, 3½ per ct.	Government Debt 4 per ct.	Government Stock, 5 per ct.	Treasury Bills.	Grand Canal Stock.	Grand Canal Loan, 4 per ct.	Grand Canal Loan, 6 per ct.	City Dublin Bonds.	Royal Canal Loan 6 per cent.	Omnium.
24	88	86	—	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	88	86	—	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	88	86	—	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	88	86	—	—	—	—	—	51½	77½	—	—	—
4	89	86	—	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D. 5	25180	86	—	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

AMERICAN FUNDS.

	IN LONDON.			AT NEW YORK.		
	Nov. 24.	Dec. 1.	8. 18.	Oct. 23.	Nov. 11.	
7 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	107	105
Bank Shares	—	29	—	—	111	110
Louisiana	—	—	—	par	par	par
Old 6 per Cent.	—	—	—	par	par	par
New 6 per Cent.	102	102	102	102	103½	100

Prices of the
FRENCH FUNDS
From Oct. 20, to

Nov. 18.					
1818	5 per Cent. consols		Bank Actions.		
Nov.	fr.	c.	fr.	c.	
21	62	50	1555	—	—
24	69	25	1555	—	—
26	69	—	1540	—	—
Dec.					
1	69	—	—	—	—
3	69	—	1540	—	—
7	68	75	1575	—	—
10	67	—	1550	—	—
14	66	25	1520	—	—
17	63	70	1500	—	—

By J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.

for Acc.

1874

1875

1876

1877

1878

1879

1880

1881

1882

1883

1884

1885

1886

1887

1888

1889

1890

1891

1892

1893

1894

1895

1896

1897

1898

1899

1900

1901

1902

1903